Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XVIII. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865. NUMBER 325.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Trial of the Assassins.

JEFF. DAVIS' VIEWS ON THE ASSASSINATION.

He Thinks if All were Killed it Would be Well.

THE SHERMAN-STANTON IMBROGLIO.

Sherman's Dispatches on the Memorandum.

SOUTH CAROLINA ASKING FOR A GOVERNOR.

Howell Cobb to be Sent Home.

Disposition of the Various Military Departments.

THOMAS TO COMMAND AT RICHMOND, AND HALLECK GOING TO THE PACIFIC.

Probabilities that Secretary Stanton will not Leave the Cabinet.

Gold Closed at 136 5-8.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Sherman's Report—His Dispatch to General Grant on the Memorandum—His Campaign Against Stanton and the Press.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, May 30.

The reports and dispatches of Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman in reference to his operations against Gen. Johnston and his negotiations and agreements with that General will be officially published to-morrow. The following is an abstract containing the most important points of the documents:

SHERMAN'S DISPATCH TO GEN. GRANT.

The first is a dispatch from Gen. Sherman to Gen. Grant as follows:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI, IN THE FIELD, RALEIGH, N. C., April 28, 1865.

GENERAL: Since you left me yesterday, I have seen the New York ... [illegible]

...

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. GRANT, General-in-Chief, Washington, D. C.

P. S.—As Mr. Stanton's singular paper has been published, I demand that this also be made public, though I am in no manner responsible to the press, but to the law and my proper superiors.

W. T. SHERMAN, Maj. Gen. Com'd'g.

[Owing to the lateness of the hour we are obliged to omit the remainder of the correspondence.—ED.]

THE CONSPIRACY TRIAL.

Jeff. Davis' Complicity With the Assassination—His Conversation With Breckinridge—He Wants All Killed—Testimony as to Character.

JEFF. DAVIS' SYMPATHY WITH THE ASSASSINATION.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Lewis F. Bates was, this morning, examined for the prosecution, and testified substantially as follows: Has resided at Charlotte, N. C., for the last four years; Jefferson Davis stopped at his house on the 19th of April and made an address from the steps; Davis received and read to the crowd a telegram from Gen. Breckinridge, dated Greensboro, April 19th, as follows: "President Lincoln was assassinated in the theater on the night of the 14th inst. Secretary Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was repeatedly stabbed and is probably mortally wounded." ... Davis said: "If it were to be done it were better it were well done." ...

HARROLD'S CHARACTER.

A witness was called for Harrold, and said he had always been regarded as a light and trifling boy, and easily influenced.

JERRY DYER'S TESTIMONY.

Jerry Dyer was called for the defense and testified that he had intended to say he had crossed the Potomac since 1861, but did not go to Richmond at that time with the party who had been sleeping in the pines.

MARIA JENKINS' TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Maria Jenkins testified that Harrold was at her house on the 18th of February last and received her rent.

MRS. POTTS' TESTIMONY.

Mrs. Potts testified that Harrold was at her house on the 18th of February, and I told him I would send the money to his house, which I did.

REBEL TESTIMONY.

Maj. H. H. Douglas, formerly on the rebel Gen. Johnston's staff, testified to knowing the man named VanSteinacker; he was in the 20th Virginia infantry; don't know of any secret meetings at the camp at which the assassination of President Lincoln was discussed; never knew J. Wilkes Booth; ...

Oscar Hinricks, formerly on the staff of Gen. Edward Johnson, testified that Van Steinacker was detailed by him as a draftsman and employed as such; don't know Wilkes Booth; never saw him in the camp; ...

THOS. C. NOTT'S TESTIMONY.

Thomas C. Nott testified to attending bar at Mrs. Surratt's place on the April 14th; in the morning, and just before sunset, Lloyd was pretty tight; he was going around to the kitchen in a buggy; he had been to Marlboro, and was carrying around some fish and oysters; ...

J. S. JENKINS' TESTIMONY.

J. S. Jenkins testified he was at Surratt's till the 11th of April; saw Weichman drive up to house with Mrs. S.; ...

MRS. SURRATT'S DAUGHTER.

Anna Surratt, daughter of the prisoner, testified she was arrested the 17th of April; ...

TESTIMONY OF LEMON'S.

Known Atzerodt since he was a boy; met him at Mentz's between 11 and 12 o'clock on Sunday p. m. after the assassination. I said: "Are you the man who killed Abe Lincoln?" and he said "yes," and then we both laughed—we were only joking. ...

MRS. MCALLISTER'S TESTIMONY.

Mrs. McAllister testified that she knew Atzerodt since March last. He called at her house the 14th of March and took a drink; did not notice if he appeared excited; had heard him say he would not resent an insult.

SAMUEL SMITH'S TESTIMONY.

Samuel Smith testified he was stable boy at Keller's stable. The horse which Atzerodt hired came in about eleven o'clock in about the same condition as she went out. There was no foam on her.

MISS HARROLD'S TESTIMONY.

Miss Harrold testified she was sister of the prisoner; she could not identify the handkerchief found on Atzerodt's coat as her brother's property.

CAPT. MONROE'S TESTIMONY.

Capt. F. Monroe testified he had charge of the prisoners on board the Montauk.

W. BRISCOE'S TESTIMONY.

W. Briscoe testified he knew Atzerodt six or seven years at Port Tobacco; was always considered of very little courage.

J. KELLER'S TESTIMONY.

J. Keller testified he was keeper at the stable on E street near 8th. He let a horse to Atzerodt the night of the 14th of April. Atzerodt wrote his name on the slate without hesitation, and referred him to responsible parties.

Counsel for the defense asked that Atzerodt's confession to Captain Monroe should be admitted as evidence.

Judge Holt objected, and Captain Monroe was withdrawn.

The Court then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

FROM NASHVILLE.

A Union Officer Shot—Absconding Bank Officer—Arrival of Rebel Prisoners at Nashville—Howell Cobb to be Sent Home—Arrests of Paroled Prisoners.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 30.

Lieutenant W. C. Ream, of the 12th colored volunteers, was shot and severely wounded, between Kingston Springs and Johnsonville, while coming in with some rebel prisoners. He had been out levying Government tax on disloyal persons, for property destroyed by the rebels, and for the performance of this duty he was waylaid and shot.

Five paymasters arrived last night with money for the 4th corps.

Dr. Voorhees, Medical Inspector of Joe Johnston's army, has arrived at Nashville on his way home in Kentucky.

John A. Fisher, cashier of the Bank of Tennessee has absconded with $50,000; when the other officers were captured. ...

Senators Hill and Howell Cobb, of Georgia, and the rebel Secretary Mallory arrived in the city last night. Cobb is to be forwarded to his home by direction of the President.

There were several arrests of paroled prisoners made last night for using seditious language.

Two officers of Wilson's staff have arrived unexpectedly in the city—Major Beaumont and Dr. Salter.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Debate on the Franchise Question—The Final Vote to be Taken To-day—Arrest of Disloyal State Officials—Reception of the Amnesty Proclamation.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 30.

The debate on the franchise question was resumed in the House this morning. Mr. Arnell, of Maurice, made a masterly speech in favor of the minority bill. He briefly and pointedly answered the constitutional objections of Mr. Cooper, and met the argument that the bill was opposed to the policy of the President, by showing that no fixed policy for rebels, compelled to submit by force of arms, had been adopted, and introduced with telling effect the proclamation published this morning; showed the danger of dallying with treason from the cases of Burr and Calhoun, and closed with an eloquent appeal to his fellow members to protect the State from the rule of traitors while it was in their power to do so.

After Mr. Arnell concluded, Mr. Miller of Herdman, moved to postpone the whole subject until October.

...

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Outrageous Disloyalty on a Mississippi River Steamer—The Officers Arrested—Surrender of the Steamer—Rebels Surrendering in Arkansas.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

A very serious charge has been made to Major General Pope by a number of passengers on the Magenta, during the last trip of that steamer to this port, from New Orleans. The complaint is that rebel officers and soldiers returning to their homes were allowed the freedom of the cabin, which privilege was refused to the Union soldiers on board. ...

FROM MADISON.

Order for Mustering Out Volunteers—Bank Appointment—The Weather.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., May 30.

A dispatch was received this morning at the executive office from the War Department, announcing that the order for mustering out volunteer white troops, except the veteran regiments, whose term of service expires prior to October 1st, has been extended to include all departments. The order was made before the surrender of Kirby Smith, and only included the army of the Potomac and Gen. Sherman's army.

Gen. W. W. Treadway, of Madison, has been appointed Deputy Bank Comptroller, in place of Hon. S. A. White, resigned.

The weather is warm and the thermometer ninety degrees in the shade.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

A Murderer Convicted—The Indiana Conspirators—Preparing for the Worst—The Pork House Fire.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, May 30.

In the United States Court to-day, the jury in the case of Scott, charged with murdering Capt. McCarty, who was engaged in notifying drafted men of Daviess county in October last, returned a verdict of guilty. The defense professed to be able to prove an alibi, but after hearing the evidence for the prosecution, were struck dumb and could offer nothing. McArey, who confessed his guilt, testified for the prosecution, and his evidence was too strong against Scott to be disputed. Sentence has not yet been pronounced.

Nothing has as yet been heard from Washington relative to Bowles and Milligan, and unless something does occur to change the present state of things, both will be hung on Friday next. The friends of Milligan are confident that his sentence will be commuted, but all agree that Bowles will stretch hemp. ...

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Important Order from the War Department—Contributions to the Lincoln Monument—The Claims of Illinois against the General Government—Mr. Lincoln's Horse.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 30.

The following telegram was received at the Executive Department to-day:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

To the Governor of Illinois:

I have the honor to inform you that the order for the mustering out of the volunteer white troops, except the Veteran Reserve Corps, whose term of service expires prior to October 1st next, has been extended to include all the armies and departments.

T. M. VINCENT.

This order will be hailed with delight by our brave fellows in the departments of the Tennessee and the Gulf.

The donation to the Lincoln Monument of $880 mentioned in yesterday's telegraph, proves to have been the free will offering of the 10th regiment Illinois cavalry, Col. Jos. Stewart commanding. ...

...

The following dispatch, just received here, will be read with interest to all whom it may concern:

WASHINGTON, May 30.

To Gov. Oglesby:

Our order has been issued directing all volunteer artillery in the armies of the Potomac, Tennessee and Georgia to be immediately mustered out and discharged from the service of the United States.

T. M. VINCENT.

The horse formerly owned by President Lincoln and for many years used by him in traveling his circuit, and since owned by different parties, has recently been sold for $5.20. The parties purchasing take him to the Sanitary Fair to-day.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 30.

This morning the Government had an auction sale of vessels at the navy yard. The auctioneer sold the bark Horace Beal for $11,000; schooner Richard Seman for $13,0..0. There were no bids for the steamers Flag, Proteus, Vicksburg, Kingston and Nevians, as they were old and in poor condition.

Revoked.

The order requiring vessels clearing from New York to report their clearances to the Revenue officers stationed at the Narrows, at Throgg's Neck, has been revoked. Vessels now leave, as before, with certain exceptions relating to contraband goods.

Paid Off.

The Tribune's special says: "A large number of Sherman's army were paid on Saturday, among the rest a Lieutenant Colonel, who had risen from the ranks and has not received a cent of his pay until Saturday last."

The Sherman Imbroglio.

It is authoritatively denied that any dispatch of Gen. Sherman's has never been suppressed by the War Department. ...

Secretary Seward.

...

FROM DETROIT.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, May 30.

Major General Custer left his home at Monroe this evening for Cincinnati, en route to New Orleans, where he assumes his new command. The General was presented with a valuable hound by a gentleman of this city, which he takes with him.

FROM CINCINNATI.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, May 30.

Quite a stir was created here to-day among our whisky dealers, by the announcement on 'Change that the Western railroads have received notice from the Eastern roads that no more whisky will be received from them in transit, without a guarantee that the Government tax has been paid, and that shipments on the way will be detained at Pittsburg until evidence is forwarded that the tax has been paid.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

An Injunction on the Rebel Legislature—National Bank at Augusta—Rebel Specie—The Andersonville Prison.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CHATTANOOGA, May 30.

The Macon *Telegraph* of the 26th contains an order from Gen. Wilson forbidding a meeting of the State Legislature or any political body whatever. He counsels the people to resume the peaceful pursuits of industry, promising that President Johnson will extend all the lawful powers he can to restore them to the enjoyment of peace and prosperity, security to life and property, and liberty under the Constitution and laws.

The United States Provost Marshal at Augusta has issued an order requiring all paroled officers and men non-residents of that city to depart to their proper places of residence within twenty-four hours after their arrival, unless special permission is obtained from him.

The First National Bank is soon to be established at Augusta, Ga.

Over half the specie assets of the State Bank, which have been secured at Augusta by General Wilson, by order of Gen. Thomas, passed through this place yesterday for Nashville. The same train contained Howell Cobb, M. Mallory, and Benj. H. Hill, under guard, on their way to Washington.

Gen. Wilson has ordered the extensive prison stockade and graveyard at Andersonville to be inclosed by a fence, and the book containing the list of names and descriptions to be kept for the information of relatives and friends, there being over 14,000 Federal dead at this notorious place.

Gen. McCook's brigade of Gen. Wilson's command, passed through Rome at noon to-day, on their way North. They are expected to reach this place to-morrow night.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

The Attempt to Seize the Peruvian Steamer Colter—Examination of the Panama Pirates—The Seven-Thirty Loan.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 26.—The examination made into the circumstances attending the conspiracy to seize the Peruvian steamer Colter at this port, reveals these facts: Parties on board the Brontes, some one hundred in number, enlisted ostensibly to proceed to Arizona, but really to land on the Mexican coast in the Gulf of California. A man by the name of Williams was the general commanding the expedition, and another by the name of Hungerford, of the Army of the Potomac, was its Colonel. ...

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Education was held at their rooms on Tuesday evening. Present—President Holden; Inspectors Ryder, Clarke, Wentworth, Foster, Brentano, Walsh, Tinkham, Ballantyne, Felsenthal, Hayes, Steele, Leavitt, Bonfield, Gulliford.

Minutes read and approved.

The Committee on Teachers recommended that a certificate be given to Edward M. Williams. Adopted.

...

Mr. Clarke offered the following High School Programme, for the closing days of the term:

Friday, July 7—Examination for Admission.

Monday, 10—No school.

Tuesday, 11th—Public Examination of High School.

Wednesday, 12th—Public Examination of High School.

Thursday, 13th—No school.

Friday, 14th—Anniversary Exercises in Bryan Hall.

Mr. Clarke offered the following resolution, which was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That arrangements for public examinations and anniversary exercises of the High School, except as has specially been ordered, be committed to the Committee on the High School, with power to act.

Mr. Ryder offered his resignation as chairman of the Committee on Buildings and grounds, as he deemed himself unfitted for the position. The resignation was accepted so far as to change the relative positions of Mr. Blankman and Mr. Ryder on the committee.

Mr. Pickard, the Superintendent, presented his monthly report as follows:

Summary of attendance for May: [table illegible]

The Superintendent commended the promptness of the teachers during the present month, only about eight hours having been lost during that period.

...

The Board then adjourned.

Comparative Prices.

For the benefit of the general reader we have compiled the following table, which, at a glance, gives the prices of leading articles of produce to-day compared with the current prices of this day week: [table illegible]

National Fast Day Services.

On Thursday evening, June 1st, eulogistic services in memory of our late President, Abraham Lincoln, will be held in Crosby's Opera House, under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee of One Hundred. The exercises will be as follows:

1. Hymn—"Before Jehovah's Awful Throne."
2. Prayer by Rev. W. W. Patton, D. D.
3. Reading Proclamations of President Johnson and Governor Oglesby, by Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D.
4. Hymn—"Behold, O Lord, before thy throne."
5. Oration on the Life, Character and Public Acts of President Lincoln. By Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D. D.
6. Hymn—America.
7. Benediction. By Rev. H. N. Bishop, D. D.

The music will be conducted by George F. Root, Esq.

The exercises will commence at 8 o'clock in the evening precisely. ...

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY.

...

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT MARKET.

[Special Dispatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, May 30.

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Railroad shares were very weak at the Stock Exchange and a general decline in prices. ...

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

CLOSING DAY.

[Reported by Telegraph exclusively for the Chicago Tribune.]

NEW YORK, Tuesday Evening, May 30.

BEEF CATTLE—The total number of beeves received at the several yards of this city for the week ending to-day amounted to 4,800, against 4,132 last week. ...

SHEEP—The total receipts of sheep for the week foot up 13,235, against 11,907 last week. ...

HOGS—The total number of swine received during the week amount to 14,000, against 14,500 last week. ...

St. Louis Market.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, May 30.

...

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

...

Vessels Passed Detroit.

...

Milwaukee Market.

...

New York Markets.

...

MARRIED.

At Harvard, Ill., May 28th, by the Rev. S. F. Denning, Brevet Colonel G. L. MONTAGUE, late of 37th Mass. Vols., and Miss MARIA J. DENNING, of Harvard.

New Advertisements.

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE of tickets to the May 31st Concert to-day. ...

SABBATH SCHOOL LIBRARY BOOKS. SABBATH SCHOOL QUESTION BOOKS. SABBATH SCHOOL MUSIC BOOKS. ... TOMLINSON BROS., 153 and 155 Lake street.

EVERY LADY SHOULD USE Dr. Hann's Beautifier for the Complexion. ...

LINCOLN CABIN. The only Photograph of the original cabin, with the portraits of the Hanks family ...

SHAVINGS, SHAVINGS. Can be had for nothing at Planing Mills, east end of North Water street, North Pier. THOS. GOODWILLIE.

111 MADISON STREET ...

TO LUMBER DEALERS AND others. For Sale. ... DAVID GOODWILLIE, 112 Ohio street.

WINDOW SHADES, WINDOW SHADES, FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS. Painted in all colors and lettered to order. Shades Made for the Trade. 78 and 124 Randolph-st. COLLINGBOURNE & CO.

Conservatoire of Music. FLORENCE ZIEGFELD, DIRECTOR. Tuition—$25.00. Forty Lessons.

TREMONT HOUSE, HAMPSHIRE ST., QUINCY, ILL. ... F. GERMAN & L. MILLER, Proprietors.

F. H. HANNAH, JOBBER OF Leather and Hides, AT 209 LAKE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BE A MAN. An excellent Solo and Chorus, with piano accompaniment. ... The "Seven Sounds," ... MERRILL & BRENNAN, 91 Washington street, Chicago.

Johnston's Art Gallery, 20 and 26 North Clark Street. Photographs of every description at greatly reduced prices. D. JOHNSTON, Prop'r. J. A. WILSON, Operator.

OLD GOLD, SILVER AND Platinum, Gold and Silver Ores and Wastes, Diamonds, Pearls, Precious Stones and Gems, ...

WET NURSE, With references, wanted at Office of DR. E. WEBSTER JONES. 47 Lasalle Street.

M. T. MILES, WITH SALTHIS & BROTHER, Dealers in Iron, Steel, Nails, Buggy, Wagon Stock and Window Glass, 207 Lake street, Chicago.

7-30'S. 1st and 2d Series of U. S. 7-30's FOR SALE. PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, Bankers, and Dealers in all Issues of Government Stocks and Bonds, 47 South Clark Street. CHICAGO.

CUTLERY. Imported Goods on a Gold Basis of 30 PER CENT. AMERICAN GOODS AT MANUFACTURERS PRICES. ... CHARLES BIGGS, Importer, 37 State street, 2d door from Lake.

A WORD TO THE PUBLIC. ...

SUGAR CURED HAMS, Dried Beef, Canvassed and Uncanvassed ...

WILCOX & GIBBS' SILENT Sewing Machine, is beyond all question the best in the world. ...

EYE & EAR. DR UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist ...

FOR LAKE SUPERIOR. ...

CEDAR CAMPHOR. Is proven superlatively superior to common Camphor for defending Furs and Cloths against Moths. ... HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE. ...

DON'T FAIL While at the FAIR, to Call at Ely's Furnishing House. ...

Choice Sugar Cured Hams. ...

ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Of every description, at JEVNE & ALMINI'S, No. 101 Washington street.

REMOVAL. KIMBALL'S Piano Forte Warerooms REMOVED TO 63 Washington Street 63 IN CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE. PIANOS, ORGANS AND MELODEONS. ... W. W. KIMBALL, 63 Washington st., Chicago.

THE DAVENPORT NATIONAL BANK. Capital Stock, $200,000. G. L. DAVENPORT, President. J. H. BERRYHILL, Vice President. B. B. WOODWARD, Cashier. This Bank, just organized under the National Banking Law, succeeds to the business of the Merchants Branch State Bank of Iowa. ... Subscriptions received to the Seven-Thirty Loan.

NEW SKIRT! FLEXIBLE FLORENTINE. THE MOST ELASTIC AND ELEGANT SKIRT IN MARKET. ... AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION. C. H. De Forest & Co., Salesroom, 50 Lake Street, Chicago.

PINEAPPLE CIDER. DR. TALBOT'S CONCENTRATED MEDICAL PINEAPPLE CIDER Is a Preventive of Sickness. ... B. T. BABBITT, Sole Agent, New York.

GREAT SALE OF Government Stock. OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, LEXINGTON, Ky., May 23d, 1865. THERE WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION At the Government "Corral" in Lexington, Ky. COMMENCING FRIDAY, JUNE 2, 1865, A large number of unserviceable animals, consisting of about Two Thousand Horses and Mares, Two Thousand Mules. ...

ARMY SUPPLIES. OFFICE SUPERINTENDING COMMISSARY SUBSISTENCE, No. 161 North Main street, St. Louis, Mo., May 27, 1865. Sealed Proposals will be received ... until 12 o'clock M. FRIDAY, June 2, 1865, for furnishing the following subsistence stores for the use of the United States Army, viz: ...

SOLE AND HARNESS LEATHER. For sale at J. S. BUSH & CO.'S, 154 Kinzie street.

DENTISTRY. Prices Reduced for the next Thirty Days, when Ten Dollars will get a Set of Artificial Teeth. ...

1865—STEAMBOATS—1865. GOODRICH'S LAKE MICHIGAN AND LAKE SUPERIOR LINE. ...

SINGER'S Celebrated Family Sewing Machines. ...

CLOTHES WRINGERS. ...

MISSISSIPPI RIVER—The Atlantic and Mississippi Steamship Co. ...

NOTICE.—Persons having claims against the County of Cook will present the same on or before First Monday in June. LAURIN P. HILLIARD, Clerk.

New German, French Book, MUSIC AND PRINT STORE. ...

BUTTER, BUTTER, BUTTER. ...

DE GRAFF'S CLOTHING HOUSE, Corner State and Randolph-sts. All goods marked down to present value, Regardless of Cost. The greatest variety of CASSIMERE COATS, PANTS AND VESTS IN THE CITY. All Qualities and all Styles. FINE AND EXTRA FINE DRESS COATS, Pants and Vests. L. DeGRAFF, Corner State and Randolph-sts.

A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake Street, We are now manufacturing from the latest PARIS DESIGNS. ELEGANT SILK CLOAKS FOR SUMMER TRADE. In stock, a splendid variety of Cloth & Silk Sacques & Basquines. ALSO—Paisley, Grenadine, Broche and Cashmere Shawls. A. G. DOWNS & CO., 150 Lake street.

"LYMAN" SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS FOR SALE BY BURLEY & TYRRELL, 48 Lake Street.

CHICAGO AND LIVERPOOL. Persons wishing to secure good berths by the Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company, ... Sailing from New York as follows: CITY OF BOSTON ... Saturday, May ...; CITY OF BALTIMORE ... June ...; CITY OF WASHINGTON ... June ... I am also drawing on England, Ireland and Scotland at current rates. F. A. EMORY, Gen'l Agent, 129 Lake, corner of Clark street.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO., ... Water St. ... AND SAIL MAKERS. Twines and Cordage OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. AWNINGS, TENTS, WAGON COVERS & FLAGS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO'S AUTOMATIC ORGANS, SCHOOL ORGANS AND MELODEONS. THIRTY-FIVE THOUSAND NOW IN USE. Every Instrument Warranted for Five Years. ... Address Geo. A. Prince & Co., 89 Washington street, Chicago.

The Liverpool, London and Globe FIRE INSURANCE CO. ESTABLISHED ... 1836. Invested Funds Exceed $15,000,000. Invested in the United States over $1,400,000. ... 48 Lasalle street.

MYRON L. EPLER, Law, War Claim, and General Agency Office. ...

REMOVAL. Lathrop & Brown ... Office—124 South Water Street.

HOBBS, GRACE & CO., 164 & 166 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill. GRACE, DAVIS & CO., 55 & 60 Bay Levee-st., New Orleans, La., GENERAL PRODUCE, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS.

ILLINOIS CENT'L R. R. CO., General Freight Department. Through Freight Line. ...

BANK SUPPLIES. ...

PAPER WAREHOUSE OF LAFLIN, BUTLER & CO., SUCCESSORS TO G. H. & L. Laflin and J. W. Butler & Co., 42 & 44 STATE STREET. Print, Colored, Manilla, Grocer's Sacks, Straw Boards, Card Boards, Wrapping, Roofing, Carpet, Hardware, Flour Sacks, Tar Boards, Cut Cards, Twines, &c., &c. Cash paid for Rags and all kinds of Paper Stock.

JOHN V. FARWELL & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, White Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c., AT Cooley, Farwell & Co's Old Stand, 42, 44 & 46 WABASH AVENUE. ... LOWEST APRIL PRICES, ... PRACTICE OF SELLING CHEAP. ... JOHN V. FARWELL & CO.

MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, ... SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, ... Sure to Regulate the Bowels. ... Relief and Health to your Infants. ...

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY. NEW THROUGH LINE ... LAKE SUPERIOR. ...

CONDICT, WOOLLEY & CO., 66 LAKE STREET, Saddlery Hardware, LEATHER, WHIPS, HORSE COVERS, FLY NETS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, SADDLES.

NEW ROUTE TO LAKE SUPERIOR, VIA Chicago & Northwestern R. R. ... FIRST CLASS STEAMERS ... COMET. ...

Second National Bank OF CHICAGO. 7-30 U. S. Notes. ... THIRD SERIES 7-30 U. S. Notes. THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO. ...

KEY TO LOVE; or, Dr. S. R. ...

A CARD.—Dr. R. T. Trall, of New York, and Proprietor of the "Western Hygeian Home," ...

PAY YOUR WATER TAX TO-DAY.

The Original Howe Sewing Machine ...

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] Evening, Tri-Weekly and Weekly.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.
[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

THE PROCLAMATION AN ITS EFFECTS.

President Johnson, in fixing by his Proclamation of the 29th of May, the qualifications of the voters within the State of North Carolina, who may participate in the choice of delegates to the Constitutional Convention to be called by the authority of the General commanding in that military district, does not disappoint public expectation. He adheres to white suffrage to the exclusion of the negro; and the State will be reorganized on a white basis. To tens of thousands of earnest and sincere men this will look like a step backward. Even we who have advocated negro suffrage, with many and important limitations, in the reconstruction of law and authority in the rebellious States, wish that the door had been so far left open that colored men able to read and write and the possessors of a small amount of property, might have exercised the right of self-protection that there is in the ballot.

But throughout the North there will undoubtedly be a reasonably unanimous, if not complete acquiescence in the line of policy that the President, in the exercise of his patriotic discretion, has adopted. There is, we believe, profound confidence in the sincerity of his anti-slavery opinions, and no man can deny to him the possession of full and accurate knowledge of the actual condition of the black man of the South, including his fitness or unfitness to be suddenly, after a life of bondage, invested with the rights and privileges, the responsibilities and duties of citizenship. The only danger that we apprehend from this question of Negro Suffrage, as a distracting element in the Union party, is that the ideal may, in the popular mind and heart, be substituted for the real negro as he is to be actually seen in the South. Most of our countrymen of the North who have been denied the opportunity of knowing the woful ignorance and degradation to which the infamous institution of slavery has reduced the black man, are too apt to look upon the plantation negro as that large-affectioned, generous-natured, great-brained being of whom Uncle Tom is the type. Or, if they have not that too flattering opinion of their sable brother, they will be content with nothing less than a comparison of him with the more fortunate individuals of his race, to whom a life in the North, in intimate contact with a Christian civilization, has given a degree of culture and self-control which even the white men of the South have not attained. Measured by either of these standards, the real negro would be so dwarfed that those who have hoped and dared the most for his freedom would not recognize him. He is a being of another sort. Long years of oppression that was never relaxed, of purposed darkness and degradation that were never relieved by a single gleam of intelligence from the outer world, of toil that had no mitigation, and of bestiality, that was as assiduously cultivated as the cotton amid which it toiled, have done their work. It is because the country would degrade, brutalize, and oppress him, that the war was sent upon us; and at its close we find him on our hands, an object of infinite sympathy and pity, but not yet the intelligent citizen into whose hands, even with safety to himself, the ballot can be put. To educate him to habits of voluntary industry; to give him intelligence and self-reliance; to open his mind to the reception of the commonest maxims of politics and government; to teach him the advantages and duties of the married relation—in a word, to undo the frightful work that slavery has wrought, and to make him a man, with a view to his final advancement to the full enjoyment of the acquired rights of political communities—that is the task for this day and generation. Is not it

We demand [illegible] ... President has [illegible] the action which the [illegible]

[illegible] ... the negro's case is the most hope[ful] ... his enfranchisement will be soon[illegible].

SHERMAN QUARREL.

[illegible] able communication appears in [the] Daily Chronicle, in defense of [illegible] action in his armistice with [Gene]ral Johnston. It is undoubtedly [illegible] of one of General Sherman's friends, if it was not directly inspired by that great chief himself. As usual in ex parte papers of the sort, this defense contains some grave misstatements of fact, much irrelevant special pleading, and a number of unsustained charges against those by whom the General is just now opposed. We doubt if the paper is worth republication entire, in this quarter, because the people of the West are nearly if not quite unanimous in the belief that Gen. Sherman, in dabbling with state matters with which he had no concern, made a grave mistake in their treatment; and that, if his policy, as developed in the agreement with Johnston & Co., had been adopted by the country, the object for which the war has been carried on—the subjugation of traitors and treason by force of arms—would not have been attained, and that the victory, at the end of the contest, would have remained with the enemy. It would not have been a barren victory either. This, we say, is the nearly unanimous opinion of the people of the West; and so thinking, they would be glad to dismiss the whole of the painful subject from their minds, and remember General Sherman, not as an inexperienced, feeble and easily over-reached negotiator in matters in which his weakness was not less conspicuous than his presumption, but as the gallant commander, who, himself under wise and able guidance, has done so much for his country's safety and honor. We know of none who are inclined to judge General Sherman with harshness, nor with any feeling of personal or political animosity; and nothing but his persistence in the [illegible] into which he has fallen—his continued [illegible] of what his countrymen have already marked with their firm disapprobation—can induce the belief that either an insane ambition for civic honors, or an undue tenderness toward his country's enemies, was the impelling motive of his action. That he has been wrong—that his warmest friends were both astonished and grieved by the extraordinary terms to which he consented, nobody, we take it, will deny. That Mr. Stanton met an unexpressed wish of all loyal men when he set forth the reasons for the Executive dissent from the position that General Sherman had assumed, is equally clear. To quarrel, then, with the verdict of the people, which has been so unmistakably expressed, or to make war upon Mr. Stanton, who, in this matter, was only the people's spokesman, is a task in which Gen. Sherman will assuredly be worsted; and among the hosts of friends who yet cling to him, none could do him better or more needed service than to induce him, by either argument, entreaty or expostulation, to hold his peace and leave all future defence to the charity and forgetfulness of his countrymen. One thing—perhaps a necessary thing, also,—we will take the liberty of saying, viz: that this Government is stronger than any of its Generals; and that if General Sherman shall prefer to try the strength of his popularity with the army and the people, rather than to be himself an example of subordination and obedience, he has the example and fate of Fremont and McClellan before him, either of which he is free to choose.

A UNIQUE LITERARY WORK.

Those feeling an interest in the history of this war, or searching for information relative to any of its events, will be glad to learn that a complete Encyclopedia of the War, suitably prepared for reference, has been in course of preparation in the city of New York, and is now far advanced towards completion. Mr. Thomas S. Townsend, of that city, has spent nine hours each day for the past five years in collecting daily from dispatches, files of all the New York papers every [illegible] ... printed matter thus obtained [illegible] ... [illegible] corresponding in size to the [illegible] ... writing have been performed: Yet these are merely preparatory to the further "posting" of all this matter, under appropriate heads into the "Encyclopedia," which consists of twelve large volumes, or nearly fifteen thousand pages. The contents of the Encyclopedia are finally pointed out by an "index," in one volume, by reference to which every event which has found its way into any of the New York papers, in short every event of the war, can be found in a few minutes, with whatever varieties of narration and form it may have been published. Not only the newspapers, but all books and pamphlets growing out of the rebellion are absorbed into the [illegible] "omnium gatherum," which [illegible] is intended for preservation in some public library, for the use of historians and [illegible] and not for publication. It has been "posted" to the end of the year "sixty-two" and when complete will form not only one of the most unique but valuable works ever prepared, and will vastly expedite the preparation of a thorough and comprehensive history of the Great Rebellion.

HO, FOR DIXIE'S LAND!

Our exchanges, especially those from the Atlantic sea-board, assure us that a large emigration of not merely dealers and speculators, but of farmers, mechanics and other laboring men, is setting southward, to find new fields of enterprise and gain in the lately rebellious States. We trust that none of our readers will be deluded by the inducements, mainly the product of active imaginations, that are held out for removal from the healthy air and fertile soil of the Northwest, to the more doubtful climate of the South. Setting aside all purely climatic reasons, there are those of another sort, plentiful as blackberries, which should impel men to think twice before they make the proposed change. Society in the South is wholly disorganized by the events of the war, and by the changes that have taken place in the relations of labor to capital. Peace there is a thing hardly yet a day old; no man can say how long its existence, on a basis that will content one accustomed to the quiet and security of the North, will be assured. And he would be a prophet of good lineage who could tell when the old productiveness and commerce of the South will be restored. Again, the state of feeling, hope otherwise as we may, is not, in the Southern country, that which will make the life of any Northern man, unless he be of traitorous species, either profitable or pleasant; and that feeling is bound to enter into and control, to a great or less extent, all the commercial and industrial relations of the people. Other things being equal, no Northern man can hope to maintain competition with his neighbor of Southern birth and Northern antecedents. At some day, we trust not far distant, the South will be an alluring field for Northern skill and enterprise; but until it has a Government and can offer security to capital and industry, the time for emigration thither has not arrived.

"WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THEM?"

Marvelous is the unsophisticated mental condition engendered by the late chivalric system of the South. The most rudimental questions concerning human relations are just now beginning to engage the attention of discomfited rebeldom. Our "erring Southern brethren" are conning—quite petulently—"easy lessons for beginners" in the science of political and social economy. Having learned, by a wholesome coercion, to unlearn what they have so studiously learned amiss, their juvenile queries are at once surprising and amusing. It is surprising that in the last half of the nineteenth century, and in the eighty-ninth year of American independence, the first principles of the "art of living together" should have attained no intelligent comprehension among "our best society" at the South; amusing in view of that complacent delusion among the caste accustomed to rule, concerning their own condition, while the problem of the freedman seems to them fraught with doubt and danger.

Recent accounts from North Carolina represent the planters there as universally asking, "Well, now, you have freed the niggers, what are you going to do with them?" The very fact that the immortal Emancipation Proclamation has transformed the negro from a thing into a man suggests no solution of the difficulty concerning the disposition of him to these simple inquirers. Although acknowledging the "great mysteries of godliness," the wonder-working mystery of manliness has no place in their creed. They have no conception of the idea that having bestowed the boon of freedom upon the black, nothing more remains to be "done with him"—that henceforth he has a right to be let alone. He has now the liberty of taking care of himself, the opportunity he will find without [illegible] trouble to anybody.

The planters [illegible] ... with them [illegible] ... whites. They too are included in the Emancipation Proclamation; they too are freed—from these "niggers" whom they are so anxious about. They can no longer supplement their manhood with the unpaid toil of the black man. Perhaps the apocalypse of freedom will disclose the fact that slavery rendered the master more dependent than the servant. All fictitious supports are now removed and slaves and slaveholders are alike thrown together into the arena of the future undistinguishable in regard to rights—let neither of the late castes spend time in idle interrogatories concerning "what will be done" with the other, but diligently be up and doing for themselves.

☞ The whole farming community of Virginia and Maryland, adjoining the capital, are excited at the prospect of being able to secure farm stock from the Government mule sales, in which thousands of these animals are struck off daily.

There are in the armies of the Potomac, the Tennessee and Georgia, probably 4,000 of the finest six mule teams in the world. Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, have accompanied the armies in all their marches and camps, and are thoroughly broken and hardened by exercise, and are gentle and familiar from being so long surrounded by the soldiers. The whole South is stripped of farming stock, and the North has also suffered from the drain of animals taken to supply the armies. The animals are sold at public auction, but do not bring anything like their true value.

☞ Among the few civilians who had the rare good fortune to be in at the death of the rebellion, was Hon. E. B. Washburne, whose close personal relations with Lieut. Gen. Grant have made him familiar with and the eyewitness of many of the most interesting events of the war, especially its last thrilling scenes in Virginia in the surrender of Lee, in the occupation of Richmond and flight of the guilty head rebels. By invitation of his Galena townsmen, Mr. Washburne is to make his late visit to Gen. Grant's headquarters the interesting theme of an address on Thursday evening, June 1st.

☞ An enterprising Frenchman is introducing a new feature among New York public vehicles in the shape of a line of neat coupe's that will hold two persons each, taking passengers from stations established in various parts of the city. The Gothamites are delighted with the new invention.

☞ An examination of files will develop the fact that the journals, which plead the strongest for the hanging of old John Brown, five years ago, are now the most anxious that Jeff. Davis and his confreres should escape the same end. Why is it?

PERSONAL.

—Healy has been painting a portrait of President Sturtevant, of Illinois College. It has been done on the order of the Sigma Phi Society. Critics pronounce it a lifelike and beautiful work of art.

—David B. Ogden, a prominent member of the Milwaukee bar, and well known in insurance circles, died in that city on Friday last.

—Gen. Lucius Fairchild is prominently mentioned as the Union candidate for Governor of Wisconsin at the coming election in that State.

—The St. Clairsville (Ohio) Gazette, intensely Copperhead, names Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman as the Copperhead candidate for Governor of that State in October next. Vallandigham, and his services to the Copperheads, seem to be ignored by the leaders.

—Gen. Dix has directed that the flag taken from Mrs. John Tyler's house on Staten Island, N. Y., some time since, by a party of young men under the supposition that it was a rebel flag, should be restored.

—Capt. Ben Bradford, nephew of Jeff Davis and a bushwhacker, surrendered himself at Bayou Sara on the 9th, but was put under arrest to answer a charge of robbery and other outrages.

—The Cincinnati Commercial intimates that it would have been more respectable if Jeff Davis had "kicked the bucket," instead of attempting to escape with it.

—Lieut. Col. Andrew Hickenlooper, of Cincinnati, has just been breveted Brigadier General by the War Department. Gen. H. served with distinction, as an artillery captain, on Gen. McPherson's staff.

—Samuel Dunlap, a well known citizen of North Ballard, Kentucky, was shot at and killed by a neighbor, a few days since; and Hezekiah Edwards, a near neighbor of the above, was shot and killed by his son, while in the act of beating his wife. These two tragedies have caused quite an excitement in that part of the State.

—A correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post corrects the recent item that Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, is lying seriously ill at Bishop Cobb's house, in Jamaica. From a private letter, it is known, that he arrived [illegible]

AFTERNOON TELEGRAPH.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Passage of the Franchise Bill in the State Senate—Recovery of State Funds and Capture of Rebel State Officers.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, May 29, 1865.

The Senate bill on the elective franchise passed that body to-day, by a vote of 16 to 5. It puts the rebels on a probation of six years before they can exercise the right of suffrage.

Under its provisions, the following persons are permitted to vote:

First. Every free white man, twenty-one years of age, and a citizen of the United States, and publicly known to have entertained unconditional Union sentiments from the breaking out of the rebellion until the present time.

Second. Every white young inhabitant of the State, and a citizen of the United States, arriving at the age of twenty-one years since the 4th of March, 1865, provided he has not engaged in armed rebellion against the authority of the United States, and every free white man of a lawful age coming from another State, and is a citizen of the United States, on proof of loyalty to the Government of the United States, and being a citizen of the county wherein he may offer his vote six months preceding the day of election.

Third. Every free white man, an inhabitant of this State, and a citizen of the United States, who has served as a soldier in the army of the United States, and has been, or may be, honorably discharged.

Fourth. Every free white man who voted at the Presidential election in 1864, or voted on the 22d of February, 1865, or the 4th of March, 1865, in this State.

Fifth. All those who can prove by two good and true Union witnesses that they were, at the last election, the true friends of the United States.

All other persons are excluded for six years after the passage of the act, and may then be readmitted to franchise by petition to the Circuit or Chancery Court, on proof of loyalty to the United States, in open court, upon testimony of two or more good loyal citizens. Section 4 provides for the registration of voters, and section 5 provides for the challenging of voters, and the administration of the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and laws and proclamations made in pursuance thereof, and the amended Constitution of Tennessee, with the acts of the Legislature in accordance therewith.

This bill is substantially the same as that before the House, reported by Mr. Arnell, from the Military and Judiciary Committee, except that in the latter the fifth class of voters named above is not recognized, and the exclusion of those temporarily disfranchised is limited to five years instead of six.

This evening Brevet Major General Upton arrived in this city, in charge of the archives of the State and assets of the State Bank. Among the latter is $650,000 in specie. Gen. Upton has also as prisoners three of Isham G. Harris' absconding State officers, namely, J. E. R. Ray, Secretary of State; J. E. Dunlap, Comptroller; and J. A. Battle, Treasurer. The Legislature appointed the present Governor, Secretary and Comptroller a committee to take charge of the archives and bank assets at the depot, and receipt for the same.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

Proposed Celebration of the 4th of July at the State Capital—The Earthquake at Springfield.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, May 29.

The following spirited and patriotic semi-official call has been signed to-day by Governor Oglesby and all the State officers, Adjt. Gen. Haynie, Brevet Brig. Gen. Jas. Oakes, and many other prominent citizens:

"The undersigned believing that in the defeat of the cohorts of treason the final restoration of the Union and the return of the heroic defenders of that Union to their homes, there is special cause of congratulation, thankfulness and rejoicing at the approaching anniversary of our national independence—an independence now re-assured by the second triumph of freedom—respectfully suggest that their fellow-citizens assemble in mass meeting at the State House in this city, on the evening of Saturday, June 3d, for the purpose of making appropriate arrangements for the celebration of the coming Fourth of July, and especially for the purpose of extending on that occasion, to our returning heroes from the battle-fields and prisons of the South, an appropriate welcome." The day, as suggested in the call, will be made the occasion of a warm welcome home by the State authorities. It will doubtless be a day never to be forgotten by the brave boys who will be the honored guests, or by those who will participate in what will no doubt be the most magnificent celebration of the 4th of July ever witnessed in this State.

The shock of an earthquake was felt by a large number of citizens this morning, about seven o'clock. A perceptible jarring was felt in different parts of the city, rattling dishes and windows, and otherwise manifesting itself. Some say the noise produced was some like the rumbling of a railway train, yet the difference was easily perceived by those familiar with the noise of passing trains. Others report that the noise was like a distant [illegible] ... All with whom I have conversed [illegible]

FROM CAIRO AND BELOW.

Arrival of General Sheridan—Honors Paid to Him—Guerilla Attack on Union City—The Guerillas Defeated.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, May 29.

The steamer Adam Jacobs, Rowland master, White and Robinson clerks, from Memphis, furnishes complete files of yesterday's Memphis papers, but they furnish no items of interest.

Steamers Emma and J. H. Baldwin arrived from Nashville loaded with paroled prisoners from Johnston's army, and proceeded down the river homeward bound.

Immediately on the arrival of the steamer Hillman, General Sheridan proceeded to the St. Charles Hotel. A salute was fired from the fort in honor of his arrival, and soon called forth a crowd composed of soldiers and citizens. In a few moments the hotel was besieged and amid cheers the General was loudly called for, when he appeared on the balcony and spoke as follows:

"Boys, you must excuse me; you know I never make speeches." The General then bowed and returned within the hotel, amid hearty cheers from his auditors. After shaking hands with a few friends at the hotel, the General accepted the invitation of Admiral Lee, and both went to the Admiral's ship which lay anchored opposite the city. As he approached the vessel, its dogs of war belched out shouts of welcome, and at 2 o'clock the General dined with the Admiral and their respective staffs. After landing from the flag ship, the General, in company with Col. Sprague and staff, visited the Chamber of Commerce. On returning to the hotel the officers of the 42d Wisconsin volunteers were in waiting, and were formally introduced. The General soon after with his staff went aboard the steamer Hillman, and proceeded down the river to Memphis to await orders.

Union City was attacked last evening by a guerilla force estimated at from sixty to seventy-five men, commanded by McDougal, of Missouri. The attack was made from two different points, but Lieut. Rice, of the 4th U. S. artillery (colored), the officer in command, was found ready for the emergency, and gave the bushwhackers so warm a reception that they did not leave the woods, but, after firing several volleys, retreated to their horses which they had left hitched some distance back, and with two or more of their men wounded. The guerillas had the advantage of shooting at houses where the light would be of advantage to them. Not one of the soldiers or citizens were injured, though one or two houses were slightly peppered. The attacking force is said to have been composed of small detachments of guerillas, who banded together to make the attack. Their headquarters are said to be in the swamps of Obion, and citizens and returned soldiers estimate their number in West Tennessee at from 200 to 250.

FROM DES MOINES.

Iowa News Summary—Railroad Matters—Religious Intelligence—From the Indian Frontier.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 30.

The Burlington and Missouri River railroad company has proposed to the inhabitants on the line of the road to extend their road from Ottumwa to Chariton, in Lucas county, this season, provided the people will contribute $50,000 for that purpose.

A new building is being erected at Grinnell for the accommodation of a largely increased number of pupils in attendance at Iowa College since the institution has been under the care of President Magoun.

The thermometer yesterday and to-day reached ninety degrees in the shade. Crops are in fine condition, but rain is needed.

The convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the diocese of Iowa, will be held at St. Paul's church in this city to-morrow. The rector of St. Paul's, the Rev. J. E. Ryan, has been formally invited to resign by the vestry, by a vote of five to two. Bishop Lee has been here since Saturday, and conducted services on the Sabbath, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Peet and Mr. Ryan.

The railroad companies have agreed to take delegates to and from the Orphan's Home Convention, to be held here on Wednesday, the 7th of June, at half fare.

A dispatch from Julesburg, May 20th, say that on that day the Indians attacked our forces on the Little Blue, killing four and wounding seven. The loss to the Indians and the results are not stated.

FROM CHATTANOOGA.

The New Order of Affairs in Georgia—Repairing Railroad—Wilson's Cavalry.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Commercial's Chattanooga dispatch says: "Southern papers received here announce the intention to accept the new era in good faith, and to stand by the Government in the task of restoring order and industry. They reprobate guerilla warfare or acts against individuals holding political opinions differing from themselves, and lay aside the ideas heretofore animating them.

"John Bell is in Atlanta.

"The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad is being repaired. Only twenty miles remain to connect with Bristol.

"Ex-Secretary Mallory and Howell Cobb passed through Chattanooga yesterday for Knoxville, under guard.

"Detachments of Wilson's cavalry are daily arriving at Chattanooga."

The National Debt.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The Herald [illegible]

FROM FLORIDA.

A Party of Distinguished Rebels Captured off Cape Sable—They give Feigned Names.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The rebel Senator Harris, of Mo., a Major General of the rebel army, and other prominent officers, were captured at Cape Sable, Florida, and arrived at Key West.

The following official report gives an account of their capture by Lieut. J. J. Hollis, commanding a detachment of the Second Florida cavalry:

"CAPE SABLE, Fla., May 18.—In obedience to orders received May 9th, I proceeded to Cape Sable with a detachment of the 2d Florida cavalry to intercept any parties who might be making their escape from the Confederacy. On the morning of the 17th, at 2:30 a. m., a boat was seen near the shore. The picket boat immediately pulled for it, and upon challenging them and asking who they were, was answered: 'A fishing boat.'

"The corporal in charge of the boat ordered them to surrender, which they did without resistance, their revolvers having been wet by the surf, and consequently useless. On being brought to camp I examined every trunk, valise, &c., finding considerable Confederate money, some gold and a few papers, which I still hold possession of.

"They appear to be an intelligent party of men, and undoubtedly have been holding important positions in the Confederacy. They all acknowledge to have recently been in Richmond. The party consisted of seven white men and a colored servant. The servant makes the following statement:

"'I was hired at ten dollars per day and my freedom after reaching Havana. We left Tallahassee on the 24th of April; went to Gainesville by railroad; from there to Chrystal river with three teams; one of six horses, the other of four; we brought the boat from Gainesville and launched it in Chrystal river on the 3d of May, and then went to Bay Port. Up to this time there had been out six white men in the party; here we were joined by a man from Tallahassee, who came down in a buggy. We left Bay Port on the 6th instant, at 9 a. m., running every night when we could and sometimes during the day.'

"The men give their names as follows: 'Frank P. Anderson, Richard S. McCullock, Frederick Mohl, Henry W. McCormick, Julius C. Pratt, Thos. A. Harris, Isaac A. Honor.'

"The troops making the above arrest belong to the command of General John Newton, and have been in pursuit of this party of men since they first made their appearance at Chrystal river. It is supposed that the men gave fictitious names to the officer making the arrest, as they have not yet been received at Key West. It is not known who they are, but their conduct looks very suspicious, and leads to the supposition that they are men of some importance."

FROM WASHINGTON.

General News Summary—Presentation to the President—Amnesty and Pardon.

Matters at the Capital.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The New York Times Washington special says, "Mr. Stanton is going to Berlin. He intends to resign, however.

"It will take sixty millions of dollars to pay off the army, and the money is ready.

"It is believed that Breckinridge has reached Texas."

The New York Tribune's Washington special says: "The letter of condolence from the Empress Eugenie to Mrs. Lincoln, although some time since received by the French Minister, is detained by him, evincing ill-feeling on his part.

"Fred. Seward is improving again."

Presentation to the President.

Mr. Garcia, the Peruvian minister, has presented to President Johnson a gold medal, sent to him by the President of Peru, commemorative of the inauguration of the South American International Congress. On one side of the medal is an allegory, representing the different branches of industry, encircled by the names of the eight republics represented in the Congress. On the reverse are the names of plenipotentiaries, encircled by a wreath of laurel and the inscription in Spanish, "American Congress, inaugurated in Lima the 28th of October, 1864." The workmanship and design of this beautiful medal reflect the highest credit upon the state of arts now prevailing in the republic of Peru.

Amnesty and Pardon—Decision by the Attorney General.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Attorney General Speed has given an elaborate decision. In response to the President's letter of the 21st of April last, he argues that the right and power of the President to pardon and to issue any proclamation of amnesty is derived from the clauses of the Constitution and the act of Congress, which he quotes. The high and necessary power of extending pardon and amnesty can never be rightfully exercised so as to enable the President to say to offenders against the law: "I now offer you a free pardon for the past. Or at any future day when you shall, from baffled hopes, or after being foiled in dangerous and bloody enterprises, think proper to accept, I will give you a pardon for the then past." When men have offended against the law, their appeal is for mercy, not for justice. He proceeds to consider the question propounded by President Johnson, in the proclamations dated respectively the 8th of December, 1863, and the 26th of March, 1864, commonly called the Amnesty Proclamations. "No doubt," he says, "many persons did between those periods take the oath, who could not have done so had the original proclamation continued the exceptions set forth in the second. What are the rights of those who [illegible] ... [illegible] ... plished, and the rights arising out of those acts have attached and become vested.

The Attorney General, after considering the proper operation or effect of the two proclamations, comes to the conclusion that another proclamation should be issued. "Persons," he says, "should not be invited to take an oath and to comply with terms under which they cannot obtain firm legal rights. It is especially to those who have heretofore and would now avail themselves in good faith of the benefits of pardon and amnesty, that another proclamation should be substituted covering the now past. Persons who have been constantly engaged in the rebellion, should know distinctly what they are to do, and when and how they are to do it, to free themselves from punishment, in whole or in part; or to such as have been affected merely by their treasonable associations, should be forgiven, and an appropriate condition should be appended to the pardon of many. The grace and favor of the Government should now be large and generous, and the operations and effect of its proffered mercy should not be left uncertain. As a measure to aid in the suppression of the late rebellion, the late proclamation has done its full and complete office. Now one is desired to aid in restoring order and reorganizing society in the rebellious States. Reconstruction is not needed. That word conveys an erroneous idea. The construction of this Government is as perfect as human wisdom can make it. The trial to which its powers and capacity have been subjected in this effort of revolution and dismemberment, is the task to prove principles and powers clearly and well defined, that have carried us safely through our past troubles. Ours is not a duty to reconstruct or to change society, which at rebel States has not been, and is not now, in a normal condition, nor in harmony with the principles of our Government. In so doing it has offended, and stands a convicted culprit.

Mercy must be largely extended. Some of the great leaders and offenders must be made to feel the extreme rigor of the law, not in a spirit of revenge, but to put the seal of infamy upon their conduct. But the mercy extended to the great mass of the misguided people can, and should be so used as to reorganize society upon a loyal, and a freedom-loving basis. It is manifestly for their good, and the good of mankind that this should be done. The power of pardon and mercy is adequate to this end. Such condition, precedent and subsequent, can legally and properly be appended as will root out the spirit of rebellion and bring society in those States in perfect accord with the wise and thoroughly tried principles of our Government. If this power of pardon is wisely used, peace will be established on a sure and permanent basis."

Military Matters.

The Herald's Washington special says: "Generals of the regular army have been assigned as follows: "Halleck takes command of the Pacific States; Sherman of the Military Division of the Mississippi—comprising Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and, probably, Louisiana; Meade of the Atlantic States; Sheridan of the Trans-Mississippi; Thomas of North Carolina, and perhaps other Southern States.

"General Warren has resigned his commission as Major General of Volunteers.

"General Logan has received orders to transfer the Army of the Tennessee to Louisville."

FROM SOUTHWEST MISSOURI.

The Horrible Guerilla Murders near Lebanon Confirmed—Testimony as to the Facts.

LEBANON, Mo., May 25.—A few days since our worthy Sheriff, Boon Harris, Esq., the county enrolling officer, Capt. Sam. Stroup, who was a discharged soldier, having served honorably for three years, Lieut. Robert E. Johnson, of Co. D, 16th Missouri volunteers, and a Mr. Brakefield, a citizen, were at the house of Mr. G. H. Stith, in this county, and only ten miles from this post. They were suddenly surrounded by some forty bushwhackers, or returned rebels. They were taken off, and on the next day, within one mile of the place, Capt. Stroup, Sheriff Harris, and Brakefield were found. Stroup and Brakefield with their throats cut from ear to ear, and the Sheriff hanging to a tree. Further on we found Lieut. Johnson also hanging to a tree. Now, sir, this is not a report gotten up for political effect, but a sad and solemn reality. The writer of this not only saw them, but helped to dress and bury them; but the devilish deeds of these fiends did not stop at this. They took a young man by the name of Crawford, who belonged to the 18th Missouri veterans, and hung him, about fifteen miles from here. In Dallas county they killed the aged and the young, having killed an old man about seventy and a boy about ten years of age; and, so far as I know, they were permitted to escape unhurt. This may possibly account for "no reports coming to headquarters."

Our Mediterranean Fleet.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The World's Washington special says that Admiral Goldsborough's fleet for the Mediterranean will consist of about sixty vessels, and will depart about the 4th of July for a three years' cruise.

The new ironsides and double-turreted monitors will make a part of the fleet. The flag-ship will be the Colorado. She will drop anchor several months in the harbor of Marseilles, and the rest of the fleet will scatter for various parts of the sea. About ten vessels will cruise about the British Isles and in the North Sea. The fleet is now being gathered at Fortress Monroe.

From Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, May 30.—The Commercial's Frankfort dispatch says: "Recruiting is going on briskly among the slaves of Central Kentucky. [illegible]

FROM RICHMOND.

Enthusiastic Reception of Gov. Peirpoint—Citizens Taking the Oath—The Negroes and Crops.

WASHINGTON, May 30.—Gov. Peirpoint, of Virginia, met with an enthusiastic reception on his arrival in Richmond on the 26th. A large civic and military procession escorted him to the executive mansion. An address of welcome was delivered, to which the Governor responded.

Citizens in various parts of the State continue to press forward to take the oath of allegiance. On the 22d, over 1,100 took the oath in Fredericksburg.

The work of repairing the James River and Kanawha Canal has commenced, the Government agreeing to furnish the necessary machinery, materials and laborers.

The negroes have returned to the plantations they had deserted, gone to work, and there are now prospects of fair crops.

From New Orleans and Mexico.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The steamer Guiding Star, from New Orleans 28th, has arrived. Subscriptions to 7-30s for the first eight days in New Orleans were $616,000.

Gen. Beauregard and staff have arrived in New Orleans.

Advices from Matamoras state the Marshal Bazaine will probably come speedily to the frontier, and most of the French troops remaining in Mexico are ordered to the Northern Department. Two divisions left on the middle of April, and others are ordered in that direction. The German and Belgian troops are to be retained in the interior.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The brig E. Drummond, arrived here, brings Matamoras dates of the 5th. Business was very dull. The market was glutted, and merchandise was selling lower than in New York.

Monterey was still in possession of the Republicans. Gen. Negrete and Cardinas were in front of Matamoras with 4,500 troops, demanding its surrender, which Gen. Mejia refused. He had been reinforced by 1,000 French troops from Vera Cruz, and expected to hold the place.

On the 6th foreign and American men-of-war were draped in mourning, and salutes were fired in token of respect to the memory of our late President.

From Key West.

NEW YORK, May 30.—The gunboats Magnolia and Gitncus have arrived from Key West—the latter in tow.

Rebel officers, returning to their homes, were arriving at Key West from points along the coast, and furnished transportation North.

Gold.

NEW YORK, May 30.—Gold stood as high as 138 to-day, but declined, and now, (half-past three,) stands at 137¼.

FROM MR. COLFAX'S PARTY.

From Atchison to Fort Kearney—Incidents by the Way—A Terrific Hail Storm, &c.

[Editorial Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

FORT KEARNEY, May 24, 1865.

There are many things which can be properly appreciated only by seeing them. Among these is the starting of the daily Overland Mail for California. This we saw three times at Atchison, and with the third we have now made our way two hundred and forty-six miles from the Missouri river, towards the Pacific. We have, from boyhood, seen stages start for points at most two or three hundred miles distant, but to see a stage start for a trip of two thousand miles is something we never witnessed till last Saturday. And yet, till the Indian troubles of last week, the line to and from Salt Lake, has, for some time, been running as regularly as it once did between Chicago and Galena. It only shows that men who live in the Great West know how to accomplish great things. Ben Holliday and his efficient agents, are abundantly equal to the task they have undertaken. They are benefactors not only of the West, but of the nation, for the facilities they afford for the mail and travel, and business, are binding the two shores of the Republic together, and have paved the way for the rapid and early construction of the Pacific railroad.

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

For more than a hundred and fifty miles, after leaving Atchison, the country is most beautiful, and the soil appears to be rich and productive in the highest degree. It needs only population, such as are now scattered in little groups through the State of Kansas, to make it a perfect garden. Although of course we traveled the main road, there were only a few scattered farms after passing a few miles west of the Missouri. We know of no more inviting fields for the farmer than the rich rolling prairies of Kansas and Nebraska, for whatever they can raise is wanted at nearly double Chicago prices, by the mining districts of the Rocky Mountains. Corn, to-day, on the Missouri, is worth, if the figures have been given me correctly, twice and a half what it will bring in Chicago. The number of trains we have passed since leaving Atchison, loaded principally with corn and other farm products, bound for the gold bearing regions, is truly amazing. Col. Livingston—commanding at Fort Kearney, informs me that six thousand teams have already passed this point, nearly all of them within the last four weeks, and nine hundred [illegible] ... Never [illegible] ... the present year, [illegible] ... railways across [illegible] afford to risk every [illegible] ... it, were that necessary, in order to command this magnificent trade. Its extent is absolutely inconceivable till one sees the long interminable lines of four and six ox and mule teams, winding along over the prairies towards the setting sun. This trade, except of course cereals, can be secured by Chicago as soon as our roads reach the Missouri.

VALLEY OF THE PLATTE.

Well here we are in the valley of the Platte, on the line of the great Union Pacific Railway. For the eighteen miles we have traveled in this valley, the road can be built with all the ease that we expected. But the branch from here to Atchison will require very considerable for grading, for the country is very rolling. The local trade, however, as soon as the country is developed, will sustain it.

THE INDIANS.

Last night we came through the country along the Blue and west of it, where the Indian massacres of last week occurred. We were all thoroughly armed, besides having a cavalry escort, and would surely have given the villainous red-skins a very warm reception had they made their appearance. They certainly kept out of the way, at least we did not see or hear anything of them.

THE CAVALRY.

And here I may as well say that the cavalry force now on the plains is totally inadequate for the service. The horses I learn are poor and broken down crabs, from which Indians can run away with the greatest ease. The specimens we have seen are certainly poor enough. We learn that two new cavalry regiments are ordered out, and it is to be hoped they will be abundantly able to cope with and thrash the "red devils" soundly. It is the only safety for our great Western interests. And here I may add that if the stations burned last summer could be seen by our readers, and the horrid murders then committed, and again commenced last week, could be known throughout the country, all sickening sympathy for these detestable enemies of mankind would cease forever. Most extensive blood-letting and large extermination are the only effective remedies to apply to their chronic and fiendish wickedness.

A HAIL STORM.

No incident of any special moment occurred beyond those of a long and pleasant stage ride till we arrived within some six miles of Fort Kearney. Here one of those terrific hail storms peculiar to the prairies, which for hours we had watched as it was gathering blackness on the north side of the Platte, and doubtless gotten up for the special amusement and instruction of our party, burst upon us. No atmospheric performance we ever saw before could be compared with it. The wind blew a perfect hurricane, and hurled the immense hailstones upon us with telling effect. Our venerable slouch hat was no sort of protection to our editorial pate. But why not remain in the coach? The moment after the storm fell upon us our horses became frightened and Captain Jewett of Gen. Conner's staff, the gallant General himself, Geo. K. Otis, Esq., and our John proved themselves heroes. It took all their combined power to hold the horses while the black clouds above were pelting them mercilessly with immense bullets of ice. Mr. Bowles also distinguished himself somewhat, and Richardson performed prodigies of valor in closing up the side of the coach towards the storm. While Mr. Speaker Colfax and the writer were lost in admiration of the heroism of their associates, and bearing the peltings of the storm as best they could. It was a scene long to be remembered. But the shower is ended, and so is this letter. The coach is now ready and we are off for the mountains. B.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1865.

On account of the opening of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, the Banks were all closed to-day; but the Board of Trade met as usual, and the Stock Exchange held one session. Business, however was unusually light, and in the afternoon it was almost entirely suspended.

The Produce markets opened buoyant, but closed quiet and easier, but Provisions and Whisky ruled firm.

Gold opened in New York to-day at 138¼, and closed at 4 p. m. at 137¾. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd, gold-broker:

10:00 a. m.	138¼	12:00 m.	137¾
10:25 a. m.	138¼	12:30 p. m.	137¾
10:55 a. m.	138¼	2:00 p. m.	137¾
11:15 a. m.	138	2:30 p. m.	137¾
11:30 a. m.	138	4:00 p. m.	137¾

Here the market opened buoyant, and sales were made on the Stock Board at 136@136½—closing at inside figures. Silver was quiet at 135. On the street gold was steady at 137¼@138.

Government bonds were quiet and easier in New York—Five-Twenties being quoted at 103 and Ten-Forties at 94¼. Here the brokers' offices were closed, and but little business was done. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Five-Twenties	102¼	103
Ten-Forties	93½	94¼

The movement inaugurated in New York to pay off the National Debt by private subscriptions of $25,000 each, is beginning to attract attention. Thus far nearly two millions of dollars have been subscribed—a very small beginning, it is true—but sufficient to indicate the ability of the country to clear off the debt, if such a thing is desirable. Not belonging to that school of English politicians who believe the "National Debt is a national blessing," we sympathize with the movement, and trust the difficulties which seem at present to stand in the way of its final success will be overcome. We believe that it is possible for the American people to pay off the debt if they unite earnestly in the work and make it a matter of duty as well as pride. The history of the world can afford no grander spectacle than this would [illegible] ... the resources of the United States, which have perplexed them for four years past. The following is the list of subscribers, as published in the New York Herald of the 26th:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

Subscribers.	Shares.	Amount.
Cornelius Vanderbilt	20	$500,000
H. A. Heiser's Sons	2	50,000
H. A. Heiser's Sons, for friend	2	50,000
Robert Bonner, New York Ledger	4	40,000
Jordan L. Mott	4	40,000
James Gordon Bennett	4	40,000
Wood Brothers	4	40,000
Joseph & Moore, Philadelphia	4	40,000
R. Hoe & Co	2	20,000
Aaron W. Raymond	1	10,000
James W. Underhill	1	10,000
S. H. Alden	4	40,000
Robert E. Kelly & Co	1	10,000
George Turnbull	1	10,000
A. Raymond	1	10,000
J. O. Fowler	1	10,000
Demas Barnes & Co	4	40,000
George Cabot Ward	2	20,000
George W. Childs, Phila. Ledger	4	40,000
George W. Childs, for a banker	10	100,000
Singer Manufacturing Company	5	50,000
Richard F. Carman	2	20,000
Total	111	$1,110,000

Since the above date the subscriptions have been increased to nearly two millions of dollars.

— The New York Journal of Commerce of the 27th says that a report was current there on the 26th that ten millions of dollars of United States Bonds had been returned from Europe, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury. This report was credited by many who fancied that it was the conclusion of some abortive attempt by the authorities to negotiate a sale of our bonds abroad. It was doubtless a stock-jobbing canard.

—The Merchants' Bank of New York City, with its capital of $3,000,000 has resolved to reorganize at once under the National Banking Act.

CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUESDAY, May 30.

SALES AT THE FIRST BOARD.

GOLD.

5,000	s 4......138½	5,000	s 4......138
5,000	......138½	5,000	s 4......138
1,000	......138½	5,000	s 4......138
5,000	s 4......138½	5,000	138
5,000	s 4......138½	5,000	......138½
5,000	s 10......138	5,000	138
1,000	s 4......138	5,000	138
1,000	138	100	Ten-Forties......93¼
5,000	......138¼	200	"......93¼
5,000	s 4......138½	1,000	"......93¼

WHEAT.

5,000	s 10......125	5,000	......126½
5,000	s 10......125	5,000	s 4......125
2,000	......126½	2,000	s 4......126
5,000	......126½	5,000	......126½

OATS.

5,000	s 4......48½	5,000	s 4......48½

On account of the opening of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair no session was held in the afternoon or evening.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY 7-30 LOAN.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO.

This Bank will receive subscriptions to the new 7-30 U. S. Notes and pay the interest from date of subscription to the 15th of July.

These notes are issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000; bear interest at the rate of 7-3-10 per cent. per annum in legal tender notes, or, at the option of the Government, 6 per cent. in gold, and are payable three years from 15th of July, 1865, or may be converted, at the option of the holder, at maturity into 6 per cent 5-20 gold bearing bonds.

By act of Congress they are free from State and Municipal taxation, and having this advantage, are the best security for investment now in the market. We allow the usual rate of ¼ per cent. commission to sub-agents, and send the notes free of charge.

The notes will be ready for delivery about the 1st of June. J. A. ELLIS, President.

EDW'D I. TINKHAM, Cashier.

RUFUS HATCH,

(FORMERLY HATCH & HUGHES,)

BROKER,

No. 55 Exchange Place, New York.

Government Securities, Stock and Gold, Bought and Sold Exclusively on Commission.

REFERENCES:

Messrs. Solomon Sturges & Sons, Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Hinckley & Handy, Chicago, Ill.
C. T. Wheeler, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
L. Y. Munn, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
C. A. Rogers, Esq., Chicago, Ill.
Messrs. Bound, Bailey & Co., New York City.
Messrs. McKim Bros. & Co., New York City.
Messrs. H. A. Tucker & Co., New York City.
H. H. Baxter, Esq., Rutland, Vt.
Messrs. Lathrop, Smith & Co., Oswego, N. Y.
C. Durant, Esq., Presidente Rock Island Railroad Co.

New York Stock Market.

Closing prices for cash, May 30, 1865. Received by F. G. Saltonstall & Co., Commission, Stock and Bond Brokers, 36 Clark street, Chicago:

	1st Bd.	2d Bd.		1st Bd.	2d Bd.
N. Y. C.	90¾	90¾	Hudson River	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W.	21¾	21¾	Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. & N. W. pfd.	53¾	53¾	Reading R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie (com.)	76	76	Ill. 6 ¶ ct War	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie pfd.	[illegible]	[illegible]	Loan Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Market—1st Board weak. 2d Board heavy.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1865.

The following summary shows the movements in Produce and Provisions during the past six hours:

	Received.	Shipped.
Flour, brls	4,779	10,939
Wheat, bu	63,020	25,069
Corn, bu	68,643	23,590
Oats, bu	37,998	160
Rye, bu	1,100	
Barley, bu	3,150	7,735
Seeds, lbs	7,155	36,285
Cured Meats, lbs	31,860	55,400
Pork, brls		739
Lard, lbs	26,540	
Tallow, lbs	7,380	
Butter, lbs	15,558	4,620
Live Hogs, No	235	678
Cattle, No	37	187
Hides, lbs	72,330	68,777
Highwines, brls	136	575
Wool, lbs	980	
Lumber, feet	1,949,000	1,984,000
Shingles, No	323,000	1,605,000
Lath, No	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] ... for the week ending May 30, and from Jan. 1st ...

RECEIPTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 27, AND FROM JAN. 1ST TO DATE:

	Week ending May 27.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat	170,301	1,701,378
Corn	373,339	3,973,836
Oats	147,666	2,618,546
Rye	4,970	186,236
Barley	11,021	214,865
Grass Seed	13,103	4,652,146
Broom Corn	1,171	734,743
Cut Meats	43,013	9,336,861
Beef	[illegible]	973
Pork	319	17,153
Lard	13,012	4,857,320
Tallow	29,202	2,830,020
Butter	73,990	1,873,940
Dressed Hogs	6	104,547
Live Hogs	15,784	317,118
Cattle	3,250	124,405
Hides	298,098	2,315,406
Highwines	1,359	28,770
Wool	7,479	667,726
Lumber	26,586,000	106,826,000
Shingles	7,093,000	45,151,000
Lath	2,635,000	9,810,000
Salt	1,322	16,425

SHIPMENTS OF LEADING ARTICLES AT CHICAGO FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 26, AND FROM JAN. 1 TO DATE.

	Week ending May 27.	Since Jan. 1.
Flour	25,095	165,802
Wheat	325,420	1,856,425
Corn	231,263	3,711,875
Oats	245,994	2,230,799
Rye	1,714	48,[illegible]
Barley	10,050	77,884
Seeds	17,374	5,528,187
Broom Corn	23,658	329,227
Cut Meats	179,084	32,255,348
Beef	2,215	25,262
Pork	6,218	88,148
Lard	110,960	10,379,835
Tallow	56,190	1,403,092
Butter	33,332	1,278,105
Dressed Hogs		44,948
Live Hogs	14,332	148,505
Cattle	4,605	87,579
Hides	287,123	3,115,448
High Wines	305	33,185
Wool	42,313	1,468,008
Lumber	8,578,000	92,180,000
Shingles	4,108,000	58,118,000
Lath	1,254,000	14,457,000
Salt, brls	5,357	109,855
Salt, bags		3,059

The Produce markets were unsettled, and weaker to-day in consequence of a slight reaction in gold, but there was considerable activity owing to a fair demand for shipment.

The Provision market was firm but not very active. The New York dispatch to-day quoted Mess Pork firm at $23.00. Here the demand was moderate, and the market quiet but firm, with sales of 600 brls in lots at $23.00@23.50—the latter for choice city. Prime Mess Pork was quiet but firm, with sellers at $18.00, at which price we note a sale of 1,000 brls last night. Bulk Meats were quiet and neglected. Sweet pickled Hams were neglected. Lard was quiet and nominal at 17@17½c.

The Commissary of Subsistence at St. Louis has advertised for bids for the following:

5,000 lbs Mess and Prime Mess Pork.
250,000 lbs Smoked Clear or Clear Ribbed Sides.
150,000 lbs Smoked Shoulders.
150,000 lbs Smoked plain Hams.

The above does not amount to much altogether; but the mere announcement that the Government was purchasing strengthened the market.

Highwines were held firmly at $2.05, with buyers at $2.02. There were no sales reported.

There was a moderate inquiry for Flour and the market ruled steady and firm, with sales of 1,400 brls at $10.37½ for White Winter extras, $7.65 for Red Winter, $5.25@5.37½ for Spring extras, and $4.50@5.20 for Spring super.

There was a fair shipping demand for Wheat and the market advanced 1@2c, with sales of 144,000 bu, at $1.55 for Indiana Red by sample, $1.60 for Rejected Red, $1.27 for Extra Spring, $1.25@1.27½ for No. 1 and $1.13@1.15 for No. 2 Spring. The market opened on the "curbstone" at $1.27½ for No. 1, but the slight fall back in gold caused a reaction and the market sold down to $1.25¼—closing with buyers at $1.23.

There was an active shipping demand for Corn and the market ruled firm and buoyant at an advance of 1@2c with sales of 118,000 bu at 59@60½ for No. 1; 53@54 for No. 2 and 48@49 for Rejected in store, and 60 for No. 1 Canal afloat. At the close the market was firm at outside prices for all grades.

The market for Oats was decidedly less active and the market declined 2@3c, with sales of 151,000 bu at 43@45 for No. 1, closing with sales at 43½ and a limited demand at 43. The market opened earlier at 45 and gradually declined to 44 when a sudden desire on the part of holders to realize, precipitated the market to 43c. At this figure a few shorts took hold, which made sellers enhance their views to 43½—the market closing with sellers and buyers apart. The corner which has been working for some days past has been worked off. En passant, it was reported to-day on 'Change that one house had failed in consequence of the corner.

The inquiry for Rye was quiet, and the market was steady and unchanged, with sales at 60c for No. 1 and 58c for No. 2 in store.

There were no transactions reported in Barley, and the market may be quoted dull and nominal, at 55c for new and 60c for old No. 2. Sample lots range from 45@75c, according to quality.

There was absolutely nothing doing in Seeds. The season is about over, and in the absence of sales we omit quotations, which would be of no practical value.

The Grocery market was quite active, and all leading staples were firm and unchanged. Holders of Coffee are very firm in their views consequent upon the light stock now held in the principal seaports—estimated not to exceed 20,000 bags. Sugars are unchanged and in active demand. Spices and Syrups are without change. The following dispatch was received to-day at the Grocers' Board:

NEW YORK, May 30.

Fair Grocery Sugar, 12@12¼c. Hard—Refined, 18¼c; White A, 17½c, quiet. Coffee firm. Teas steady.

In the general street markets there is very little to notice. Trade generally is only fair. Some [illegible] Naval Stores are unchanged. Hides are rather quiet. There is nothing of consequence doing in Oils. Wines and Liquors are steady, with a firmer feeling on the part of holders, owing to the advance in Highwines.

The Dry Goods market was quite active, and with the exception of Heavy Sheetings, which have declined 1c per yard, there are no changes worthy of note.

Lake Freights were quiet at 6c for wheat and corn per sail, and 4½c for corn and 5c for wheat per steam to Buffalo. "All Rail" and "Lake and Rail" Freights were dull and unsettled.

Beef Cattle were in light supply, the offerings generally being thin, light Steers, which sold about ½c lower than yesterday. About 450 head changed hands at $5.50@6.00 for fair and $6.25@6.75 for good.

Hogs were in light supply and firm at an advance of 10@15c, with sales of 1,200 head at $7.00@8.37½.

The following dispatches were read on 'Change:

BUFFALO, May 30—12 m.

Wheat 25,000 bu, Corn 18,000 bu; transactions light; Wheat unchanged; Corn steady, 76c; Oats in good request, 52c; Freights 13¾ for Wheat to New York.

NEW YORK, May 30—12 m.

Flour quiet, unchanged; Wheat firmer, No. 1 at $1.52; Corn firm, quiet, at 25c; Oats quiet, 60@61c; Pork firmer, at $23.00; Lard quiet, steady; Gold, 137¾.

LATER.

There was a fair attendance at the Board of Trade Evening Exchange, but the transactions were rather spiritless, and the sales limited. Scarcely anything was done at the call, and what little was effected in Wheat was done at a decline of 1c on the closing prices on 'Change. After the call business was more brisk, but with a still further decline, Wheat closing fully 2½c lower than on 'Change. The market closed very heavy.

Oats were in the same condition as Wheat, and only found buyers at slight concessions. The market closed dull and heavy.

There was no business transacted at the Stock Exchange.

SALES AT BOARD OF TRADE EVENING EXCHANGE.

Gold.

5,000	cash......137	5,000	s a w......136¾
5,000	do......137	5,000	......136¾
5,000	do......137	10,000	......136¾
5,000	do......137	10,000	......136¾
5,000	s a w......136¾	10,000	cash......136¾

No. 1 Spring Wheat.

1,000	b a w......124	5,000	cash......123
5,000	cash......124	10,000	cash......123½
5,000	cash......124	10,000	cash......123½
2,700	cash......124	10,000	cash......123½
5,000	cash......124	10,000	cash......123½
5,000	cash......123	5,000	s a w......123½

No. 1 Oats.

5,000	cash......42	10,000	s a w......41½
5,000	"......42	5,000	s a g d......40½
5,000	"......42		

During the evening, dispatches were received from Gallagher's Exchange, New York, reporting the opening price of gold at 137¼, and the closing price at 136⅞.

Flour and Grain in Store in Chicago.

The following table shows the amount of Flour and Grain in store in this city on Saturday evening, compared with the amount in store a week ago, and the corresponding date last year:

	May 27, 1865.	May 20, 1865.	May 27, 1864.
Flour	47,300	55,390	51,100
Wheat	525,451	541,035	1,611,188
Corn	277,838	231,935	741,047
Oats	292,393	265,371	1,061,548
Rye	60,611	56,994	17,543
Barley	65,883	84,344	15,693

Wheat on the Upper Mississippi.

[From the N. Y. Express.]

A careful estimate gives the amount of wheat on hand waiting Eastern market in the country, north, west, and northwest of LaCrosse, at four million bushels, of which at least one million bushels are in the hands of farmers. Some farmers up the Chippewa, St. Croix, and Missouri rivers have three years' crop still in store, waiting for higher prices, which will never come. The following facts are reported as reliable: On the Minnesota river, above St. Paul, wheat is a drug at 8c a bushel. In the storehouses thousands of bushels are awaiting transportation, and thousands upon thousands of bushels have suffered from dampness and heating. Some dealers who bought a year since at a dollar, and even ten shillings, a bushel there, have been ruined by the fall. The President of one of the up-river packet companies loses at least $100,000 by depreciation of prices and damage to grain.

We have seen the above paragraph floating around the newspapers for a month past, without credit or authority. Several Chicago papers copied it, and it is now going the rounds of the Eastern press. Where it originated we cannot say; but the statement that there are "four millions of bushels of wheat" in the Upper Mississippi country is undoubtedly an exaggeration. Before the opening of navigation, several estimates were made by merchants whose business it was to find out as near as possible the stock, and the highest we saw placed the stock on hand then at about three millions of bushels. Of course it is much less now; for shipments on the Mississippi have been active for two months past. Our eastern friends, therefore, need not expect any four millions of bushels of wheat from that country before the crop of 1865 is harvested.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 30.

Our jobbers generally report a good trade yesterday and to-day. There are large numbers of buyers in town, but as the great attraction is the Sanitary Fair, there will not be much of a rush for two or three days, and then our dealers anticipate a heavy business. They are led to believe this from the fact that the country merchants have been writing in this strain for the past month, "I am going up to the Fair, and then I will buy what goods I require." Desirable styles of Prints are scarce and command full prices. There are scarcely any Prints in market. Heavy [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... as follows:

PRINTS.			
Merrimac	[illegible]	Richmond	[illegible]
Cocheco	[illegible]	American	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	Amoskeag	[illegible]
Sprague	[illegible]	Mourning	[illegible]
Dunnell's	[illegible]	Allens	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Providence	[illegible]
Lowell	[illegible]	Philip Allen	[illegible]
Arnolds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
GINGHAMS.			
Clinton	[illegible]	Glasgow	[illegible]
Lancaster	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Lawrence	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stark	[illegible]	Great Falls, M	[illegible]
Appleton	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bedford	[illegible]	Indian Orchard, C	[illegible]
Atlantic, A	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Boott Mills, R	[illegible]
Appleton, D	[illegible]	Dwight, L	[illegible]
Swift River	[illegible]	Portsmouth, P	[illegible]
Pepperell, R	[illegible]	Stark, O	[illegible]
		Quaker	[illegible]
BLEACHED.			
New Y. Mills	[illegible]	Waltham, X	[illegible]
Wamsutta	[illegible]	Red Bank	[illegible]
James Mills	[illegible]	Hamilton, Q	[illegible]
		Lonsdale	[illegible]
		Newmarket	[illegible]
Langdon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bay Mills	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Androscoggin	[illegible]	Canoe	[illegible]
DENIMS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Connecticut	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Washington	[illegible]
Manchester	[illegible]	Milford Improved	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	Corn City	[illegible]
Haymakers	[illegible]		
STRIPED SHIRTING.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Whittenden, C	[illegible]
York	[illegible]	Uncasville	[illegible]
Roanoke	[illegible]	Thorndike	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Shetucket	[illegible]
Falls	[illegible]		
TICKS.			
York, 30 inch	[illegible]	Hamilton, Regular	[illegible]
York, 32 inch	[illegible]	Pemberton	[illegible]
Amoskeag, A. C. A.	[illegible]	Sampden	[illegible]
		Albany	[illegible]
CORSET JEANS.			
Amoskeag	[illegible]	Indian Orchard	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Androscoggin	[illegible]
Bates	[illegible]	Pepperell	[illegible]
Naumkeag	[illegible]	Globe	[illegible]
BROWN DRILLS.			
Boott	[illegible]	Bennington	[illegible]
Laconia	[illegible]	Globe	[illegible]
DELAINES.			
Manchester	[illegible]	Hamilton	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]		
CANTON FLANNEL.			
Rockland	[illegible]	Franklin	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]	Globe Mills	[illegible]
Pemberton C.	[illegible]	Holyoke	[illegible]
BALMORAL SKIRTS.			
Gilbert's	[illegible]	Munyan & Mulleken	[illegible]
Wilcox	[illegible]	Lewis	[illegible]
Pontoosuc	[illegible]	Bruner	[illegible]
CARPETS.			
Lowell, 3 Ply	[illegible]	Superfine	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]	Crossley's Pat. Tapes	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]	Brussels	[illegible]
Hartford, extra 3 Ply	[illegible]	New England Pat.	[illegible]
Super	[illegible]	Empire Mills	[illegible]
Ingrain	[illegible]	Belgrade	[illegible]
THREADS.			
Coats' Thread	[illegible]	Hadley Co.	[illegible]
Clark's Soft	[illegible]	Willimantic	[illegible]
Enamelled	[illegible]	White Skein Thr'd	[illegible]
Brooks'	[illegible]	Assorted Thread	[illegible]
Stafford's	[illegible]	Orr & McNaught's	[illegible]

The Late Seizures of Breweries at Pittsburgh.

A settlement of the cases of the thirteen Pittsburgh breweries in Allegheny City and Reserve township, which was seized by the United States Collector, has been effected by the owners of the breweries agreeing to pay the taxes alleged to be due the Government, and the costs incurred in the prosecution of the cases. The brewers have notified their customers that they are about to increase the wholesale price of beer, in order to cover the loss sustained by them in these prosecutions.

Auction Sales of Coal in New York.

The regular monthly auction sale of Scranton coal took place on Friday, at the office of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad Company, in William street, in the presence of a large number of buyers. The following are the prices

	Tons.	Price.
Lump	3,000	[illegible]
Steamer	2,000	[illegible]
Grate	4,000	[illegible]
Egg	6,000	[illegible]
Stove	15,000	[illegible]
Chestnut	5,000	[illegible]
Average		[illegible]

The average at last month's sale was $7.34, showing [illegible] decline of [illegible] per ton.

The closing [illegible] ... from the sale of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company last month—taking the highest figures of each sale—is as follows:

Steamboat coal	[illegible]
Lump coal	[illegible]
Grate coal	[illegible]
Egg coal	[illegible]
Stove coal	[illegible]
Chestnut coal	[illegible]

Sale of Wool at Detroit—May 29.

[From the Detroit Free Press, 29th.]

Sale of 10,000 lbs extra nice lot at 31½c. This is the highest figure that has lately been paid and is considered an extreme one at present.

Philadelphia Seed Market—May 28.

Seeds are very quiet, there is little or no demand for Clover or Timothy, the season being over; the dealers are paying $2.50@3.00 for the former and $4.00@5.00 ¶ bu for the latter. Flax Seed is selling on arrival at $2.50 ¶ bu.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 30.

LUMBER—Received, 1,949,000; shipped, 1,984,000. With light receipts, and demand fully up to the supply the market rules firm with an upward tendency. Dockage and canal transportation are still scarce, which tends to restrict the volume of business. Sales were:

Cargo schr Mary, from Menominee, 149 m ¾ striped balance coarse mixed, at $13.00, by Col. Loomis; cargo schr Milwaukee, from Green Bay, 112 m stocked strips and boards, at $14.00, by J. D. Gardner; cargo schr [illegible], from White Lake, 80 m, common boards, by Col. Loomis; cargo schr Adams, from Manistee, 100 m fair mixed [illegible] at $13.00—boat the [illegible] ... blank, at $18.50, by Col. Loomis; cargo schr Ellen Kent, from Manistee, 90 m feet joists and scantling, at $10.50, by Bickford; cargo schr Harvest Home, from Canada, 85 m, common boat lead, at $18.00, all boards at $10.50, by P. Wood; cargo schr Wyoming, from Grand River, 160 m over ¾ strips, balance will cut, at $13.00, by O. Brewster.

SHINGLES—Received, 323,000; shipped, 1,605,000.

We quote yard prices as follows:

LUMBER—First Clear, ¶ M	[illegible]
Second Clear, ¶ M	[illegible]
Third Clear, ¶ M	[illegible]
Stock Boards	[illegible]
Box or Select Boards	[illegible]
Common Boards	[illegible]
Fencing	[illegible]
Cull Boards	[illegible]
First Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Second Clear Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Common Flooring, rough	[illegible]
Siding, Clear dressed	[illegible]
Second Clear	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
Long Joists	[illegible]
Short Joists and Scantling	[illegible]
SHINGLES—Sawed Shingles, A	[illegible]
Sawed Shingles, No. 1	[illegible]
Lath, ¶ 1000	[illegible]
Posts, ¶ 100	[illegible]
Pickets	[illegible]

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE DAILY TRIBUNE, Tuesday evening, May 30.

BEEF CATTLE—The receipts since our last report have been 37 head and the shipments 187 head. The entered sales at the several yards have been 450 head at $5.50 for fair to $6.75 for good.

The receipts to-day have been less than was anticipated, and consist almost exclusively of light steers. Scarcely a single large choice beeve could be found at any of the yards. There was considerable demand for such stock as was on sale and at the close of the market few were left unsold. There was, however, less firmness and buoyancy in the prices than at the close of the last week, and the transactions were mostly at a reduction of 12½@25c on last week's figures. It is almost too early in the week, however, to gather an accurate idea of the tone of the market, and we therefore refrain from quoting this depression as an actual decline, although it has such an appearance.

We quote the market to-day as moderately active and prices slightly depressed. The ruling prices were about as follows:

Choice Beeves	Nominal.
Fair to prime	$6.00@6.75
Medium to Fair	5.50@6.00
Inferior	3.00@3.75

The sales to-day are as follows:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

Adams sold Keber 12 head medium light steers, averaging 960 lbs, at $6.12½.

Gregory sold A rabam 14 head common light steers, averaging 900 lbs, at $5.75.

Adams sold Keber 15 head light steers and heifers, averaging 816 lbs, at $6.10.

Adams sold Rosenthal 19 head medium steers, averaging 1,028 lbs, at $6.12½.

Strayer sold Rosenthal 39 head fair steers, averaging 1,065 lbs, at $6.50.

Adams sold Rosenthal 20 head fair State steers, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $6.50.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Brown sold Hineman 31 head, averaging 1,180 lbs, at $6.15.

Kelly to Hineman 30 head, averaging 1,157 lbs, at $6.50.

Conger & Co. sold Jacobs 13 head stags, cows and steers, averaging 1,111 lbs, at $6.20.

Hale sold Powers 17 head, averaging 1,113 lbs, at $7.00.

Donohue sold Parsons 20 head, averaging 1,040 lbs, at $6.10.

Gridley sold Scott 27 head, averaging 997 lbs, at $6.00.

D. Kelly sold Dives 31 head, averaging 890 lbs, at [illegible].

Gridley & Co. sold Wall & Co. 19 head, averaging 1,100 lbs, at $6.50.

D. Kelly sold O'Donahoe 35 head, averaging 1,300 lbs, at $6.50.

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Wallwork & Mallory sold Kemmer 4 head, averaging 661 lbs, at $5.25.

Adams sold Keber 22 head, averaging 911 lbs at $6.30.

HOGS—The receipts since our last report have been 227, and the shipments 676. The entered sales at the various yards foot up 1,203 head at a range of $7.00@8.37½. The receipts of Hogs to-day have fallen below the expected number, and the anxiety of several parties to buy produced a lively competition, and under its influence prices were enhanced in some instances 37½c over the closing prices last night. This advance, however, was only realized in one instance, and was paid for a lot of really choice Hogs, weighing 349 lbs each. In all grades, however, there has been an advance of 10@15c ¶ 100 lbs. We are unable to discover on what particular basis this advance rests, and hardly think it can be maintained.

The sales to-day are as follows:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

SHERMAN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Adams	Allerton	123	224	$7.12½
Co	do	42	223	7.00

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Gridley	J. Kelley	67	183	8.10
Hickey	Webb	178	172	8.00
Gridly	Mallard	174	218	8.00
Hess	Kelly	61	200	8.17½
Franklin	Boyce	113	190	8.00
Webb	Kelly	156	177	8.12½
Pearly	Phillips	104	213	8.12½

FORT WAYNE YARDS.

Sellers.	Buyers.	No.	Av.	Price.
Doherty	Tilden	75	282	7.35
Wallwork & M.	do	71	196	7.50
do	do	61	197	7.50
Ball & Co.	do	60	118	7.00
McCormac	do	48	349	8.37½

SHEEP—There has been little or no change in the Sheep market to-day. There are but few offerings and few inquiries. We quote the prices as without change. The sales were as follows:

SHEEP SALES TO-DAY.

— sold Brendorph 25 head common sheep, averaging 102 lbs, at $5.25.

Hall & Gleever sold Daubee 24 head, averaging 98 lbs, at $5.00 ¶ head.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO MARKET.

[All sales of Grain are now made on a basis of inspection, in accordance with a resolution passed on 'Change, and are so reported by us, unless otherwise specified.]

TUESDAY EVENING, May 30, 1865.

FREIGHTS—LAKE FREIGHTS were quiet and unchanged. Engagements were: To BUFFALO—Prop [illegible] ... [illegible] ... corn at [illegible] ...

ALL RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Are dull and unsettled, owing to the "cutting under" of the several companies. We hear of engagements to Boston via Grand Trunk Railroad at [illegible]c. To New York there is very little doing by rail, and the rates are nominal at $1.60 for Flour and [illegible] for 4th class.

LAKE AND RAIL FREIGHTS—Are dull, unsettled and nominal [illegible] ... [illegible]

FLOUR—Received to-day, 4,779 brls; shipped, 10,939 brls; received last week, 25,480 brls; shipped, [illegible] ... [illegible] ... Yesterday the market was moderately active, but without [illegible] ... [illegible] ... We quote the following prices:

Fancy St. Louis White Winter	$10.25@11.00
Good to choice	[illegible]
Choice Southern Illinois	[illegible]
Good	[illegible]
Red Winter	[illegible]
Spring Extras, Fancy	[illegible]
" " Choice	[illegible]
" " Good	[illegible]
" " Fair	[illegible]
Winter Supers	[illegible]
Spring "	[illegible]

WHEAT—Received to-day, 63,020 bu; shipped, 25,069 bu. Received last week, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. Received corresponding week last year, [illegible]. The market opened on Monday, but at the close the extreme advance was [illegible] ... [illegible] ... On Thursday, the market advanced [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... was [illegible] ... both speculative and shipping—the latter mostly for Canada. The receipts are becoming much more liberal, and the grain has been kept back by the [illegible] ...

The following table shows the number of bushels sold and the daily prices during the week:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY—The market was [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The demand was both shipping and speculative.

CORN—Received to-day, 68,643 bu; shipped, 23,590 bu. Received last week, 373,339 bu; shipped, 231,263 bu. Received same week last year, 321,681 bu; shipped, 281,347 bu. On Wednesday last the market opened firm and active, at an advance of [illegible] which was followed the next day by an advance of [illegible] ... a further improvement of ½c was effected, but at the close it was entirely lost. On Saturday the market [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The following summary shows the amount sold daily and the ruling prices during the week:

	Bushels.	No. 1 in store.	No. 2.	Rejected.
May 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY—The market was quite active and 1½@2c better. Sales were: [illegible] ... [illegible]

OATS—Received to-day, 37,998 bu; shipped, 160 bu. Received last week, 147,666 bu; shipped, 245,994 bu. Received corresponding week last year, 251,471 bu; shipped, 373,730 bu. The market at the commencement of the week opened quite strong, and early recorded an advance of [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ... The following table shows the daily prices and the amount sold during the week:

	Bushels.	No. 1.	No. 2.
May 24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO-DAY—The market declined [illegible] ... [illegible]

RYE—Received to-day, 1,100 bu; shipped, none. Received last week, 4,970 bu; shipped, 1,714 bu. Received corresponding week last year, [illegible]; shipped, [illegible]. The market during the week has ruled quiet and steady, without any material change in value.

TO-DAY—The market was quiet and steady. Sales were [illegible] ...

BARLEY—Received to-day, 3,150 bu; shipped, 7,735 bu. Received last week, 11,021 bu; shipped, 10,050 bu. Received same week 1864, [illegible]; shipped [illegible] bu. During the week the market has ruled quiet and comparatively steady. To-day the market was dull and nominal at 55 for new, and 60 for old No. 2, in store. We did not hear of any transactions.

ALCOHOL—Is quiet with light sales at $4.12, [illegible] ... according to quality.

BROOM CORN—There is absolutely nothing doing, and the market may be quoted nominal at $25.00 [illegible]

BEESWAX—There is nothing doing, and the market is nominal at [illegible]

BUTTER—Received [illegible]; shipped [illegible]. There is very little inquiry, and we quote it dull at [illegible]. We quote:

Choice Dairy	[illegible]
Extra Roll	[illegible]
Prime Firkin	[illegible]
Common do	[illegible]

BAGGING—There is no new feature to note, either in trade or in prices. We quote:

Stark A	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]
Monongahela	[illegible]
Lewiston	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]
Waverly	[illegible]
Ocean Exchange	[illegible]
Garden City	[illegible]
Excelsior	[illegible]
Paper Flour Sacks	[illegible]
Cotton Flour Sacks	[illegible]
Wool Sacks	[illegible]

CHEESE—There is very little doing, and we quote:

New York	[illegible]
Hamburg	[illegible]
Western Reserve	[illegible]

COAL—There is but little doing, and we note no change except in Blossburg, which is $1.00 lower. We quote:

Erie	[illegible]
Brookfield	[illegible]
Lehigh	[illegible]
Blossburg	[illegible]
Pittston	[illegible]
Scranton	[illegible]
Illinois	[illegible]

COFFEE—The market is firm and steady. The [illegible] ... reported at [illegible] bags.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—There is only fair business doing in the Drug trade. Alone have declined [illegible] ... We now quote:

Aloes, Socotrine	[illegible]
Alum	[illegible]
Arnica	[illegible]
Arrow Root	[illegible]
Bal. Copaiba	[illegible]
Bal. Tolu	[illegible]
Borax	[illegible]
Brimstone	[illegible]
Camphor	[illegible]
Copperas	[illegible]
Cream Tartar	[illegible]
Cubebs	[illegible]
Glue	[illegible]
Indigo	[illegible]
Iodine Potas.	[illegible]
Jalap	[illegible]
Juniper Berry	[illegible]
Madder	[illegible]
Oil, Castor	[illegible]
Quinine	[illegible]
Soda, Ash	[illegible]
Sal Soda	[illegible]

FRUITS—Green Apples are in fair request at [illegible] ... We quote:

Green Apples, ¶ brl, at retail, eating	[illegible]
Green Apples, ¶ brl, at retail, cooking	[illegible]
Lemons, new Malaga	[illegible]
Oranges, new	[illegible]
Cocoa Nuts	[illegible]
DRIED DOMESTIC FRUITS.	
Dried Apples in brls	[illegible]
Dried Ohio Apples in bags	[illegible]
Blackberries	[illegible]
Raspberries	[illegible]
Peaches, halves	[illegible]
Peaches, unpared	[illegible]
Cherries	[illegible]
FOREIGN FRUITS.	
Raisins, layers	[illegible]
Raisins, M. R.	[illegible]
Currants	[illegible]
Pine Apples	[illegible]

FURS—The season is entirely over, and the market is nominal at the following quotations:

Bears	[illegible]
Badger	[illegible]
Beaver	[illegible]
Deer Skins	[illegible]
Fishers	[illegible]
Foxes	[illegible]
House Cat	[illegible]
Lynx	[illegible]
Martens	[illegible]
Mink	[illegible]
Muskrat	[illegible]
Otter	[illegible]
Opossum	[illegible]
Raccoon	[illegible]
Skunk	[illegible]
Wild Cat	[illegible]
Wolf Skins	[illegible]

FISH—There is very little doing, and prices are unchanged. We continue to quote:

Whitefish	[illegible]
Trout	[illegible]
Mackerel	[illegible]
Codfish	[illegible]
Herrings	[illegible]
Salmon	[illegible]
Lobsters	[illegible]

LEATHER—There is a very moderate demand and prices are without change. We quote:

HEMLOCK.	
City Harness	[illegible]
Country Harness	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]
Calf	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]
Country Upper	[illegible]
OAK.	
Slaughter Sole	[illegible]
Harness	[illegible]
Upper	[illegible]
Kip	[illegible]
French Calf	[illegible]
Buenos Ayres	[illegible]
Orinoco	[illegible]
Linings	[illegible]

OILS—There is a moderately active trade, and prices are firm at our figures. We quote:

Linseed Oil	[illegible]
Olive Oil	[illegible]
Whale Oil	[illegible]
Bank Oil	[illegible]
Lard Oil	[illegible]
Machine Oil	[illegible]
Sperm Oil	[illegible]
Lubricating Oil	[illegible]
Neatsfoot Oil	[illegible]

CARBON OIL—There is really nothing doing and prices are nominal. We quote: [illegible]

FEATHERS—There has not been enough doing to fix quotations. We quote nominally at 75@80c.

GREASE—There is little or no stock here, and the market is dull and almost entirely nominal. We quote:

White Grease	[illegible]
Yellow	[illegible]
Brown	[illegible]

HIGHWINES—Received to-day, 136 brls; shipped, 575 brls. Received last week, 1,359 brls; shipped last week, 305 brls. The market during the week has been irregular and unsettled. In the early part of the week the market was greatly depressed, and prices fell as low as $1.98, but with a sudden reaction the market rose to as high as $2.05—closing at $2.05—an advance on the week of [illegible] ¶ gallon.

To-day there was a moderate inquiry for Highwines at $2.05, but sellers were holding at $2.05. No sales were reported.

HAY—The market is quiet. [illegible] ...

Timothy	[illegible]
Prairie	[illegible]

HIDES—[illegible] ... We quote:

Green Salted	[illegible]
Dry Salted	[illegible]
Dry Flint	[illegible]
Kips	[illegible]
Calf	[illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—There is a fair demand for all articles under this head, and our last quotations are well sustained. We continue to quote:

Common Iron	[illegible]
Horse Shoe Iron	[illegible]
Heavy Band	[illegible]
Hoop and Light Band	[illegible]
Oval and Square	[illegible]
Half Oval and Half Round	[illegible]
Sheet Iron	[illegible]
Russia Iron	[illegible]
Plow Steel	[illegible]
Spring Steel	[illegible]
Tool Cast Steel	[illegible]
Blister Steel	[illegible]

METALS—There is a fair business doing in the metal trade. Box tin is again 50c lower, and Bright Wire is lower on all numbers. We now quote:

TIN.	
Box Tin Plate	[illegible]
Large Pigs	[illegible]
Small Pigs	[illegible]
Bar Tin	[illegible]
COPPER.	
Metallic Ally Bot's	[illegible]
Copper Bottoms	[illegible]
Bolt Copper	[illegible]
Sheathing	[illegible]
Fence Wire	[illegible]
Fence Staples	[illegible]

NAILS—We note a decline of 25c ¶ keg, with a fair demand at the depreciation. We now quote: [illegible]

NAVAL STORES—The demand for all articles under this head is rather light, and the market is steady at the quotations given in our last review. We still quote:

Tar	[illegible]	Lath Yarn Manilla	[illegible]
Yankee Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla Hay Rope	[illegible]
Pine Pitch	[illegible]	Manilla Rope	[illegible]
Ital. Flax Packing	[illegible]	Marline	[illegible]
Ital. Hemp Packing	[illegible]	Sash Cord	[illegible]
Am. Hemp	[illegible]	Oakum	[illegible]
Am. Hemp No. 1	[illegible]	Hemp Twine	[illegible]
Lath Yarn Hemp	[illegible]	Paper Twine	[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Received to-day, 31,860 lbs Cut Meats; 26,540 lbs Lard. Shipped to-day, 55,400 lbs Cut Meats; 739 brls Pork. The receipts and shipments during the past week were as follows:

	Received.	Shipped.
Cutmeats, lbs	43,013	179,084
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	319	6,218
Lard, lbs	13,012	110,960

Of the shipments of Pork made during the past week, a large proportion were to Canadian markets.

Mess Pork—There has been a fair demand for Mess Pork during the past week, chiefly by Canadian buyers, and the market ruled steady at $22.50@23.50—the latter price for choice city brands. Country and common city brands were sold at $22.00@22.50.

To-day there was a very moderate demand, and the market was quiet but firm. Sales to-day were: [illegible] ... The offerings of good brands are light.

Prime Mess Pork—There has been an improved inquiry for Prime Mess Pork during the week, and we note an advance in prices of $1.00@1.50 per brl. To-day there was but a light demand, sellers generally holding at $18.00. Last night 1,000 brls city-packed Prime Mess Pork were sold at $18.00.

Sweet Pickled Hams—The market is very dull, and we quote the market nominal at 17@17½c. Light sales were made during the week at that range, and at the close holders offer to sell at 16c.

Bulk Meats—The stock here is now very light and the market quiet and entirely nominal. During the week several small lots of country shoulders were sold at [illegible], and city cured are offered at [illegible]. Bulk sides and hams are nominal at [illegible] for the former, and [illegible] for the latter. To-day there were no sales made.

Bacon—The business is confined entirely to the jobbers, and the market is quiet. We quote:

Bacon Hams, sweet pickled and canvased	[illegible]
sweet pickled, without canvas	[illegible]
plain cured	[illegible]
Bacon Sides	[illegible]
Bacon Shoulders	[illegible]
Smoked Beef	[illegible]

During the week several lots of Smoked Beef Hams were jobbed at 18c.

Mess Beef—There is no demand, and the market is entirely nominal at $10.00@11.00 for Mess, and $12.00@13.00 for Extra Mess. Country Mess Beef is selling in small lots at $8.00@9.00.

Beef Hams—There is very little here, and the market nominal at $21.00. At this price there is a limited demand.

Lard—There is very little inquiry, and with light offerings the market is quiet and nominal at 17@17½c for prime city lots—No. 1. The stock held here does not exceed 1,500 tcs.

PAINTS—There is very little doing. On some varieties of Lead we reduce our figures ½c ¶ lb. We quote:

B. L. Fahnestock, pure	[illegible]	Superior	[illegible]
Standard	[illegible]	Premium	[illegible]
Eagle	[illegible]	Laclede	[illegible]
Atlantic	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
Pearl Snow	[illegible]	French Zinc	[illegible]
Red Lead	[illegible]	American Zinc	[illegible]
O'Fallon, White lead	[illegible]	American Star	[illegible]
O'Fallon, Union	[illegible]	Garden City	[illegible]
Samuel Green & Co.'s pure standard	[illegible]		

POULTRY—Very little is doing, and we quote:

Live Chickens	[illegible]
Live Turkeys	[illegible]

PIG IRON—There is a very moderate demand, and in consequence of this and the reduction in freight, prices are reduced. We quote:

Scotch Pig	[illegible]
Hamilton	[illegible]
Lake Superior	[illegible]
Franklin, No. 1	[illegible]
Tabor	[illegible]

RAGS AND PAPER STOCK—There is very little inquiry, and we continue to quote:

Mixed cotton rags	[illegible]
Mixed woolen rags	[illegible]
Bagging	[illegible]
Newspapers and pamphlets	[illegible]
White paper shavings	[illegible]

RICE—The market is steady and firm at previous rates:

Carolina	[illegible]
Arracan	[illegible]
Patna	[illegible]
Rangoon	[illegible]

STARCH—The following are the quoted prices. We quote:

Kingsford, corn	[illegible]
Kingsford, pearl	[illegible]
Kingsford, refined	[illegible]
Kingsford, silver gloss	[illegible]

SOAP—The demand is good, and the market firm at [illegible] changes. We quote:

Palm Soap	[illegible]
French Erasive	[illegible]
Chemical Erasive	[illegible]
German	[illegible]
Castile	[illegible]

SPICES—Are without change. We continue to quote:

Allspice	[illegible]

SUGARS—[illegible] ... We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are in steady request and are without change. We quote:

[illegible]	[illegible]

SALT—[illegible] ...

TALLOW—Market quiet. We quote [illegible]

TOBACCO—There is no change in the market. We continue to quote:

FINE CUT CHEWING TOBACCO.	
Extra	[illegible]
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]
SMOKING TOBACCO.	
Choice	[illegible]
Medium	[illegible]
Common Stems	[illegible]
PLUG TOBACCO.	
Natural Leaf	[illegible]
Half Bright	[illegible]
Choice Black, sound	[illegible]
Medium, guaranteed	[illegible]
Common	[illegible]

WOOD—The demand is moderate and we quote:

Maple, ¶ cord delivered	[illegible]
Beech	[illegible]
Maple in yard	[illegible]
Beech	[illegible]

WOODENWARE—Trade has been very fair, and we quote:

Two hoop Pails	[illegible]
Three hoop Pails	[illegible]
No. 1 two hoop Tubs	[illegible]
No. 2 two hoop Tubs	[illegible]
Tubs, nests of three	[illegible]
Churns	[illegible]

TEAS—The market is firm, with a fairly active demand. We quote:

Young Hyson, inferior to common	[illegible]
do superior to fine	[illegible]
Imperial, superior to fine	[illegible]
Gunpowder	[illegible]
Japan, natural leaf	[illegible]
Oolong	[illegible]

WINES AND LIQUORS—Business is [illegible] up, and there is a firmer feeling on the part of holders, owing to the advance in highwines. There is, however, no essential change in value, and we quote:

DOMESTIC GOODS.		FOREIGN GOODS.	
Rectified Whisky	$1.75	BRANDY—Cognac	[illegible]
Reserve Whisky	[illegible]	GIN—Holland	[illegible]
American Eagle do.	2.10	RUM—Jamaica	[illegible]
Rye Whisky (Chicago)	2.25	St. Croix	[illegible]
Bourbon do. (Chicago)	2.25	WINE—Port	[illegible]
Pure Spirits (proof)	[illegible]	Sherry	[illegible]
Cologne Spirits	4.50	Madeira	[illegible]
Chicago Gins	[illegible]	BITTERS—Hostetter's	[illegible]
do Brandies	[illegible]	Drake's Plantation	[illegible]
do Rums	[illegible]	Isham's	[illegible]
do Pt. Wine	[illegible]	WINE—Strawberry	[illegible]
do Sh'ry do	[illegible]	Cherry	[illegible]
do Malaga	[illegible]	Raspberry	[illegible]
Ginger Wine	[illegible]	Blackberry	[illegible]
Cherry Brandy	[illegible]	GIN—Old Tom	[illegible]
Blackberry Wine	[illegible]	Holland Gin	[illegible]
Raspberry Brandy	[illegible]		
N. England Rum	[illegible]		
Penn. Rye Whisky	[illegible]		
Kentucky Bourbon Whisky	[illegible]		
Ohio Catawba Wine	[illegible]		

WOOL—Received, 980 lbs. The Wool market is very unsettled and nothing has yet been effected concerning the coming season. None of the new clip has yet come to market. Dealers say they do not know what will be about the ruling prices that will be paid during the summer, but at present it is quite out of the question to decide, and all conjectures as to what the market will open. The amount of wool now here and quotations are little better than nominal. Common wool [illegible] ... is worth 40@45c, and a nice article of tub wool will bring about 50c. Sales were: [illegible] fleece washed at 30c.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF CHICAGO.

ARRIVALS.

Stmr Sea Bird, Morgan, Escanaba, sundries.
Prop Idaho, Conkey, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Plymouth, Drake, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Empire State, Pheatt, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Maine, Richardson, Ogdensburg, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Grand Haven, sundries.
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Barque E. C. L., Dick, Oconto, 200 m lumber.
Barque Pacific, Trowbridge, Pensaukee, [illegible]
Barque Challenge, Carr, Buffalo, [illegible]
Barque Great West, 2, Smith, Kingston, [illegible]
Brig Fanny Gardner, Stone, Pensaukee, [illegible]
Brig J. F. Dale, Lodgley, Buffalo, [illegible]
shingles, from Oconto.
Schr Wyoming, Furlong, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Schr Guide, Robbins, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Schr Fishhawk, Preston, St. Joseph, [illegible]
Schr Whirlwind, [illegible], Sheboygan, [illegible]
Schr Monitor, Savaland, Buffalo, [illegible]
Grand Traverse.
Schr Pilgrim, Moore, Green Bay, [illegible]
Schr Fashion, Ransom, Menominee, [illegible]
Schr Pomona, Abbott, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Milwaukee Belle, [illegible], Holland, [illegible]
Schr John Lilly, Cornell, Holland, [illegible]
Schr Dawn, Selwarder, Holland, [illegible]
Schr Milwaukee Belle, Buckley, Little Suamico, [illegible]
Schr Monitor, Nevers, Kalamazoo, [illegible]
Schr Owasco, Taft, St. Clair, [illegible]
Schr [illegible], Hoff, Cedar River, [illegible]
Schr [illegible] ...

CLEARED.

Stmr Sea Bird, Morgan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop [illegible] ...
Prop Favorite, Napier, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop G. J. Truesdell, Wilson, Grand Haven, [illegible]
Prop North, Hilton, Montreal, [illegible]
Barque L. P. Pomeroy, Merritt, Oconto.
Barque Jesse Hoyt, Love, Milwaukee.
Barque Pacific, Trowbridge, Pensaukee.
Barque Sonora, Collins, Muskegon.
Barque City of Milwaukee, [illegible], Buffalo, [illegible]
Prop Wenona, Collins, Buffalo, [illegible]
Brig Young America, Ames, Buffalo, [illegible]
Brig C. Challenge, Smith, Green Bay.
Brig Fanny Gardner, Stone, Pensaukee.
Schr Sea Bird, Todd, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Ripple, Crowe, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr C. J. [illegible], Hinds, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr Bermuda, McDonald, Milwaukee.
Schr W. Arnold, Thomas, Buffalo, [illegible]
Schr H. [illegible] ...
Schr Wm. Young, Lord, Milwaukee.
Schr G. O. Dowsen, Peterson, Marquette.
Schr Imperial, Stark, Buffalo, [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN

THIRD SERIES

$230,000,000

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned, the General Subscription Agent for the sale of United States Securities, offers to the public the third series of Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three-tenths per cent. interest per annum, known as the

7-30 LOAN.

These notes are issued under date of July 15, 1865, and are payable three years from that date in currency, or are convertible, at the option of the holder, into

U. S. 5-20 Six per Cent.

GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These Bonds are now worth a handsome premium, and are exempt, as are all the Government Bonds, from State, County and Municipal Taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. per annum to their value, according to the rate levied upon other property. The interest is payable semi-annually, by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any Bank or Banker.

The Interest at 7-30 Per Cent. Amounts to

One cent per day on a $50 note.
Two cents per day on a $100 note.
Ten cents per day on a $500 note.
Twenty cents per day on a $1000 note.
One Dollar per day on a $5000 note.

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions.

The Notes of this Third Series are precisely similar in form and privileges to the Seven-Thirties already sold, except that the Government reserves to itself the option of paying interest in gold coin at 6 per cent. instead of 7 3-10ths in currency. Subscribers will deduct the interest in currency up to July 15th, at the time when they subscribe.

The delivery of the notes of this third series of the Seven-Thirties will commence on the 1st of June, and will be made promptly and continuously after that date.

The slight change made in the conditions of this THIRD SERIES affects only the matter of interest. The payment in gold, if made, will be equivalent to the currency interest of the higher rate.

The return to specie payments, in the event of which only will the option to pay interest in Gold be availed of, would so reduce and equalize prices that purchases made with six per cent. in gold would be fully equal to those made with seven and three-tenths per cent. in currency. This is

The Only Loan in Market

Now offered by the Government, and its superior advantages make it the

Great Popular Loan of the People.

Less than $230,000,000 of the Loan authorized by Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within sixty days, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other Loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the Loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

No. 114 South Third street, PHILADELPHIA.

MAY 15, 1865.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY

First National Bank of Chicago.
Second National Bank of Chicago.
Third National Bank of Chicago.
Fourth National Bank of Chicago.
Fifth National Bank of Chicago.
Commercial National Bank of Chicago.
Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago.
Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago.
Merchants' National Bank of Chicago.
Northwestern National Bank of Chicago.
Union National Bank of Chicago.

7-30's also for sale by

PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN,

BANKERS, 49 South Clark street, Chicago.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE.—Warranted [illegible] ...

Private Medical. THE UNFORTUNATE. [illegible] ... any Cancerous or other disease ... secrecy, and promptly and reliably ... DR. CLARKE, 87 Clark street, No. 4 ... Entrance on both Clark and Washington ... stamp for "PRIVATE LETTERS" ... "PRIVATE LECTURE" ... The French "Periodic" ... Doctor's great success and popularity in ... [illegible] ... CLARKE, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

A Crown of Glory. Every woman and child who has used STERLING'S AMBROSIA ... recommend it. Three years' of rapidly ... have made the Ambrosia famous all ... IS WARRANTED TO PLEASE. ... the Head. ... Grow on Bald Heads. ... the Hair from Falling Out. ... the Hair soft and Glossy. ... the Scalp. Cools the Heated Brow. ... Nervous Headache. ... Luxuriant ... Wigs ... TO THE LADIES ... THERE IS NO MISTAKE ... STERLING'S AMBROSIA ... 215 Fulton street ...

Western Hygeian ... Dr. James ... Private Medical ... Doctor ... Relief to the ... Itch! ... Scratch! ... Our Liver ... Hair Dye ... Lead Mines ... OPEN ... MINING ... Capital ... IN 200,000 SHARES ... Mourning Pins. EVERY LOYAL BREAST ... Business Cards ... B. KIMBALL & CO. ...

Dr. James ... Formerly of James ... street, New Orleans, ... manently located at ... the treatment of ... and all private disease ... Syphilis ... self-abuse, seminal ... impotency ... radically cured. Dr. James practised ... and for the last three ... United States ... to a book, which will ... the Venereal, etc. Dr. James' office ... (upstairs) ...

[illegible] ... THE FEEBLE, THE LANGUID, ... OLD should give this ... Valuable Di[scovery] ... A trial ... TO FEMALES ... HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, 81 Cedar Street, N[ew York] ...

Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1865.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

History of the Impeachment Case of Chief Justice Bullitt.

The Expatriation Law---Attempts to Repeal it---The Struggle With Slavery in Kentucky.

[From our own Correspondent.]

FRANKFORT, Ky., May 24, 1865.

As the case of Judge Bullitt seems to be one in which there is a disposition rather to hold off and postpone and delay, than to take hold of it with a determined hand, I have determined to note the progress made toward the accomplishment of that object and the endeavors being made to bring the matter to trial at once. The exact state of the case not being known, probably, to the readers of the TRIBUNE, I will endeavor to trace the matter back to the fountain head or commencement. In May, June and July, of last year, it was discovered by the Government detectives that there was a conspiracy of some kind brewing among the opponents of the Administration in the North, (not all of them, but those who had let their opposition to the policy of the Government lead them off into cherishing rebellious sentiments) for the purpose of checking the progress of our armies by creating disturbances in the North which would naturally tend to divert the armies of the Union from their proper line of duty, and thus weaken the attempt to crush the rebellion. It was also designed to stop the reinforcement of our armies by resisting the execution of the draft, and discouraging enlistments by intimidating those who might desire to rally to the standard of the country. This was found out by the detectives, as above stated. The authorities then determined to probe to the bottom of the matter, find out where all the secret conclaves were held, who composed the order, and who were the leaders. They were successful even beyond their expectations. They probed the matter to the very heart, and laid bare its hellish schemes of treason, murder and ruin. In the innermost chamber of this temple of treason, and as one of the most wily and expert leaders, there was found to be no less a personage than Hon. Joshua F. Bullitt, Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, he being Grand Commander of the Order for Kentucky. At the commencement of the war he professed to be a Union man, and was elected to his present position *as such*. This coming to the ears of Major Gen. Burbridge, commanding at that time the district of Kentucky, he at once ordered his arrest and summoned a court-martial for his trial, but concluded to banish him South, warning him not to return during the war, under penalty of death. The President hearing of this arrest and banishment, and being earnestly solicited by Bullitt's relatives and friends, (who were also friends of Mr. Lincoln,) issued an order allowing Bullitt to return, or rather allowing him to be exchanged, which fact was not communicated to Gen. Burbridge. Bullitt accordingly returned to Kentucky and resumed his duties as Chief Justice, sitting in judgment upon the lives and fortunes of Union men, with the stain of treason blackening the white ermine of justice. Gen. Burbridge, learning that he had done so, immediately issued an order for his arrest and trial by court-martial for treason. The officer made a mistake, however, and Bullitt got wind of the affair and left immediately for Canada. There the matter rested until the Legislature met in January last, when a committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report the facts in the case to the Legislature. That committee made a report clearly showing the guilt of Bullitt, (which was accompanied by the evidence taken,) and recommended that steps be taken to have him either impeached or addressed out of office. A new committee was then appointed to prepare an address, summon witnesses and notify Judge Bullitt in person, if he returned home, if not, then through the newspapers; and to report their action to an adjourned session to be held commencing on the third Tuesday in May, and this is the session to which they were to report.

The Legislature met again according to adjournment, and on Thursday last a report was made by the committee, addressing Bullitt out of the office on three specifications, viz:

1st. The said Bullitt is a member of a secret society or organization, commonly known as "the Sons of Liberty," or "American Knights," which is treasonable in its purposes and aims—the same being to give aid and comfort to a large body of citizens of the United States and of certain States thereof (known as the Confederate States of America) in armed rebellion against the lawful authorities of the United States; and resisting within said State the enforcement of the Constitution and laws of the United States by the lawfully constituted authorities.

2d. That the said Bullitt is guilty of a high crime by conspiring with others to oppose with force the lawful Government of the United States.

3d. The said Bullitt has vacated his said office by absenting himself from the sittings of said Court, and from this State, having taken up his permanent residence within the territory of a foreign government.

And from that day on to this the legislature has been quarrelling over the proper mode to proceed with the trial, and some have endeavored to prevent a trial altogether, on the ground that Bullitt's not being in attendance, will make the trial altogether *ex parte*, and therefore unfair. They have tried to go into joint session, but found they had no rules to govern in such a session; they appointed a committee to draft rules [illegible] to try the case before each house separately, appointing prosecutors and parties to defend, have the evidence taken down in the hearing of the whole house, and then read, so that every one may understand as to how he is to vote; efforts to postpone, delay and evade have been made, and thus the slow lengths have been drawn along up to to-day. To-day the prosecutors and defendants were selected, and we suppose the case will at last be commenced. And now that the case is really commenced, an effort is being made to shield this traitor from the infamy of his acts, and let the case be tried only on the third specification. We do think, and we believe the people of Kentucky concur with us in this opinion, that, if he is guilty, as is charged, of treason, we owe it to the honor of the State to so find, and if he is innocent, let the world know it and let him be justified and cleared. We want no dodging, no getting around on a new side issue. Come, square up to the mark and say one thing or the other—not one thing one day and another thing another day. A few days, at farthest, will now decide what will be done.

The chief movers in the endeavors to have the expatriation law repealed seem to have either abandoned their proposition, or are fighting sly, or, as we call it in Kentucky, bushwhacking—feeling for their strength before they strike. To use the words of another, which fits in just here, and express our sentiments to the letter, "It is evident that certain combinations are in process in this State by which it is expected to shape Kentucky's internal policy through the dictation of men who are bitterly hostile to the settled and irreversible measures which the Government deems essential to the permanent overthrow of all armed hostility to the Union. There is a semi-rebel party in Kentucky, and the leaders thereof entertain the purpose to counteract, if possible, the rapid increase of popular favor toward the proposed constitutional amendments by removing all political disabilities from returned rebel soldiers, confident as they are that the elective franchise, in the hands of such men, will be used to the utmost extent to defeat the amendment in Kentucky, and also to keep alive that sectional Southern sentiment which produced the rebellion and imperiled by war the existence of the nation itself. In other words, those who now urge the repeal of the Expatriation Law are eager to secure the co-operation of the soldiers of the late 'Southern Confederacy' in the approaching August election. We have an abiding confidence, however, in the belief that there are not enough of these men in the Legislature to strike down this law, which is only now becoming of some real practical benefit to the people of the State.

The National Union men of the State had an informal meeting at the Capitol last night, at which were some of the most distinguished men of the State; men who are determined to fight this fight boldly and courageously, who have resolved that the people of Kentucky shall have a chance to redeem and disenthrall themselves from the incubus of slavery. Major General Palmer, the commander of the Department of Kentucky, was present, and made an able and honest speech, telling them to organize and get to work at once, and that they should be backed by all the influence of the Federal Government. The Governmental authorities are in unison with the party, and had given every assurance that if Kentuckians would stand firm, they should be protected in telling the people the truth. Send out your speakers; let them talk to the people from every stump in the State, and you will be astonished at the result. All the people want is light: let them have it. If intimidation is attempted to prevent a discussion of *the issue*, which is slavery and the Constitutional amendment, give them to understand that the day for brow beating and that sort of thing has passed.

Gentle hints and intimations are very well understood coming *from* certain quarters. Returned rebs *must understand* that, when they come back to Kentucky, they must leave their treason behind, and come back quiet and peaceable citizens; as long as they behave as such, they would not be molested; but just *as soon as they showed signs of defiant rebellion, that moment they would be dealt with.* The audience manifested their delight at this, the right kind of talk, in round after round of applause. Several other gentlemen made eloquent and thrilling speeches, which were heartily applauded. Capt. Wm. S. Neale, of the county of Madison, having been nominated by the Central Committee, for State Treasurer, the nomination was unanimously concurred in and indorsed. Resolutions were adopted, indorsing the administration and pledging a hearty support to the same; also, setting out the issue of the canvass to be the constitutional amendment, and pledging themselves to an earnest advocacy of the same, and inviting the co-operation of all true men who favored the amendment. The meeting adjourned at a late hour, after a harmonious and enthusiastic session.

HOWARD.

—The health of Gen. Winfield Scott is so improved as to enable him to ride and walk in moderation. The old hero visited the Surrogate's office, in New York, on Wednesday last, with reference to the estate of his late wife, who died some time ago in Italy. It appearing that a testamentary paper had been executed by the deceased lady, which is still at Rome, the Surrogate informed the General that it must be sent for, in order to obtain probate here, or in Baltimore, where the personal assets are.

Alleged Attempt to Extort Money from A. T. Stewart—One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars to be Demanded—Arrest of a Sea Captain as the Principal—He is held for Examination.

[From the N. Y. Herald 26.]

A strange and somewhat startling case was partially developed before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs, yesterday afternoon, and from an affidavit on file with the magistrate it appears that a conspiracy was being planned with a view of extorting the enormous sum of one hundred and thirty thousand dollars from A. T. Stewart, Esq., the well known merchant of Broadway. He was to be enticed into a carriage, taken to the upper part of the city, and forcibly detained till such time as he would be willing to sign a paper giving the principal conspirator one hundred and thirty thousand dollars, or an order on his cashier for that amount. The only person who yet figures criminally in the matter is Errick Nasson, a native of Sweden, pretending to be captain and half owner of the ship Victoria Melville, now lying in this port. The man to whom Nasson divulged his plan and desired to take an active part in robbing Mr. Stewart, listened to Nasson's propositions, and then gave information to Chief Young, who detailed detectives Niven and Vaughan to take such measures as would speedily secure Nasson's arrest. They found their man in Washington Parade Ground and arrested him. Below will be found the deposition of James Donohue, with whom the accused was desirous of conspiring to consummate the crime:

James Donohue, of No. 118 Christopher Street, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 19th day of May, 1865, Errick Nasson, here present, met deponent in the Washington Parade Ground and commenced talking with him; that in the course of the conversation he stated to deponent that he was the owner of the ship Victoria Melville, which had just landed with a cargo of iron consigned to A. T. Stewart, and that he was then at law with Mr. Stewart, who sued him (Nasson) for five tons of iron shot; he said that Mr. Stewart wanted to beat him out of his ship, and as Mr. Stewart was a rich man he formed an idea how he could get money from Mr. Stewart; that he wanted deponent to go and hand a letter to Mr. Stewart while he was going to and from his house or the club where he resorted to meet him; that he would pretend to be a foreigner, and would wait at some distance from the place, where he would have a carriage; this was to take place on the evening of Wednesday, May 24, 1865; that he said after he would get Mr. Stewart into the carriage he would take him into his room in Thirty-first or Thirty-second Street, and there detain Mr. Stewart forcibly until he would sign a paper giving him (Nasson) $130,000, and that he would tie Mr. Stewart in the room until he had received the money from Mr. Stewart's cashier; that he would also compel Mr. Stewart to give him a paper to get his ship cleared, and that he would proceed to sea in ballast for shipping a crew, and then go to England, where he would take deponent after giving deponent $10,000 for his trouble in the matter; that after this, for two or three days, deponent met him and kept going around the city with him; just before the time had arrived for the consummation of the affair, deponent called upon Sergeant Young, of the detective police, who caused the arrest of said Nasson.

On this complaint Justice Dowling committed Nasson for examination, and, in the meantime, detectives Niven and Vaughan are searching for further information against the prisoner.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MR. LINCOLN.

A Very Curious Conversation—What He Thought about Conspiracies to Assassinate Him Three Years Ago—What He Thought of the Presidential Office in its Relations to the People.

BY COL. CHARLES G. HALPINE.

In the fall of 1862 the writer of this article, being then a member of the staff of Gen. Halleck, had frequent occasion to wait upon our recently deceased President, both during official hours and at other times.

Once—on what was called "a public day," when Mr. Lincoln received all applicants in their turn—the writer was struck by observing, as he passed through the corridor, the heterogeneous crowd of men and women, representing all ranks and classes, who were gathered in the large waiting-room outside the Presidential suit of offices.

Being ushered into the President's chamber by Major Hay, the first thing he saw was Mr. Lincoln bowing an elderly lady out of the door—the President's remarks to her being, as she still lingered and appeared reluctant to go: "I am really very sorry, madame; very sorry. But your own good sense must tell you that I am not here to collect small debts. You must appeal to the courts in regular order."

When she was gone, Mr. Lincoln sat down, crossed his legs, locked his hands over his knees, and commenced to laugh—this being his favorite attitude when much amused.

"What odd kinds of people come to see me," he said, "and what odd ideas they have about my office! Would you believe, Major, that the old woman who has just left, came in here to get from me an order stopping the pay of a Treasury clerk, who owes her a board bill of about $70?" And the President rocked himself backward and forward, and appeared intensely amused.

"She may have come in here a loyal woman," continued Mr. Lincoln; "but I'll be bound she has gone away believing that the worst pictures of me in the Richmond press only lack truth in not being half black and bad enough."

This led to a somewhat general conversation, in which I expressed surprise that he did not adopt the plan in force at all military headquarters, under which every applicant to see the General commanding had to be filtered through a sieve of officers—Assistant Adjutant Generals, and so forth, who allowed none in to take up the General's time save such as they were satisfied had business of [illegible] importance, and which were [illegible] [illegible] nor are they admitted. On being asked for what purpose they desire to see him, and stating it, it is found, in nine cases out of ten, that the business properly belongs to some one or other of the subordinate bureaus. They are then referred, as the case may be, to the quartermaster, commissary, medical, adjutant general, or other departments, with an assurance that—even if they saw the general-in-chief—he could do nothing more for them than give them the same direction. With these points courteously explained," I added, "they go away quite content, although refused admittance."

"Ah, yes!" said Mr. Lincoln gravely—and his words on this matter are important as illustrating a rule of his action, and to some extent, perhaps, the essentially representative character of his mind and of his administration. "Ah, yes! such things do very well for you military people, with your arbitrary rule, and in your camps. But the office of the President is essentially a civil one, and the affair is very different. For myself, I feel—though the tax on my time is heavy—that no hours of my day are better employed than those which thus bring me again within the direct contact and atmosphere of the average of our people. Men moving only in an official circle are apt to become merely official—not to say arbitrary—in their ideas, and are more apt, with each passing day, to forget that they only hold power in a representative capacity. Now this is all wrong. I go into these promiscuous receptions of all who claim to have business with me twice each week, and every applicant for audience has to take his turn as if waiting to be shaved in a barber's shop. Many of the matters brought to my notice are utterly frivolous, but others are of more or less importance, and all serve to renew in me a clearer and more vivid image of that great popular assemblage out of which I sprang, and to which at the end of two years I must return. I tell you, Major," he said—appearing at this point to recollect I was in the room, for the former part of these remarks had been made with half-shut eyes, as if in soliloquy—"I tell you that I call these receptions my public-opinion baths—for I have but little time to read the papers and gather public opinion that way; and though they may not be pleasant in all their particulars, the effect, as a whole, is renovating and invigorating to my perceptions of responsibility and duty. It would never do for a President to have guards with drawn sabers at his door, as if he fancied he were, or were trying to be, or were assuming to be, an Emperor."

This remark about "guards with drawn sabers at his door" called my attention afresh to what I had remarked to myself almost every time I entered the White House, both then and since; and to which I had very frequently called the attention both of Major Hay and Gen. Halleck—the utterly unprotected condition of the President's person, and the fact that any assassin or maniac, seeking his life, could enter his presence without the interference of a single armed man to hold him back. The entrance doors, and all doors on the official side of the building, were open at all hours of the day and very late in the evening; and I have many times entered the mansion and walked up to the rooms of the two private secretaries as late as nine or ten o'clock at night, without seeing or being challenged by a single soul. There were, indeed, two attendants—one for the outer door and one for the door of the official chambers; but these—thinking, I suppose, that none would call after office hours save persons who were personally acquainted, or had the right of official entry—were, not unfrequently, somewhat remiss in their duties.

To this fact I now ventured to call the President's attention, saying that to me—perhaps from my European education—it appeared a deliberate courting of danger, even if the country were in a state of the profoundest peace, for the person at the head of the nation to remain so unprotected.

"Even granting, Mr. Lincoln," I said, "that no assassin should seek your life, the large number of lunatics always in a community, and always larger in times like these, and the tendency which insanity has to strike at shining objects, or whomsoever is most talked about, should lead, I submit, to some guards about the place, and to some permanent officers with the power and duty of questioning all who seek to enter." To this I added some brief sketches of the all but innumerable crazy letters and projects which were continually being received at Gen. Halleck's headquarters, and which he had one day laughingly turned over to me, on the ground that I now and then wrote verses.

"There are two dangers, therefore," I wound up by saying, "the danger of deliberate political assassination, and the mere brute violence of insanity."

Mr. Lincoln had heard me with a smile, his hands still locked across his knees, and his body still rocking back and forth—the common indication that he was amused.

"Now, as to political assassination," he said, "do you think the Richmond people would like to have Hannibal Hamlin here, any better than myself? In that one alternative, I have an insurance on my life worth half the prairie land of Illinois. And besides, (this more gravely) if there were such a plot, and they wanted to get at me, no vigilance could keep them out. We are so mixed up in our affairs that—no matter what the system established—a conspiracy to assassinate, if such there were, could easily obtain a pass to see me, for any one or more of its instruments.

"To betray fear of this, by placing guards and so forth, would only be to put the idea into their heads, and perhaps lead to the very crazy folks, Major, why I must only take my chances—the worst crazy people at present I fear being some of my own too zealous adherents. That there may be such dangers as you and many others have suggested to me, is quite possible; but I guess it wouldn't improve things any to publish that we were afraid of them in advance."

At this point the President turned to the papers I had brought over for his signature, and signing them, handed them to me with some message for General Halleck. Whereupon I bowed myself out, and the stream of omnium-gatherum humanity from the waiting rooms again commenced flowing in upon him, sometimes in individuals, sometimes in deputations or collective waves.

The whole interview I have here narrated, though taking so much longer to tell, had probably not endured over ten or fifteen minutes; and it was the first, although not the only time, that I heard Mr. Lincoln discuss the possibility of an attempt to assassinate him.

The second time was when he came over one evening after dinner to General Halleck's private quarters to protest—half jocularly half in earnest—against a small detachment of cavalry which had been detailed without his request, and partly against his will, by the lamented General Wadsworth, as a guard for his carriage in going to and returning from the Soldiers' Home. The burden of his complaint was that he and Mrs. Lincoln "couldn't hear themselves talk" for the clatter of their sabers and spurs, and that, as many of them appeared new hands and very awkward, he was more afraid of being shot by the accidental discharge of one of their carbines than of any attempt upon his life or for his capture by the roving squads of Jeb Stuart's cavalry, then hovering all round the exterior works of the city.

This conversation is related, as reproduced by a memory of perhaps more than average tenacity, precisely as the writer would cover the matter if called upon to give evidence thereon in a court of justice. Nothing has been added to it, nor anything suppressed, that I can recollect. The President's remarks—perhaps soliloquy were the better term—relative to the necessity of constant intercommunication with the average people of the country, made a deep impression on me; and his calling these general receptions his "public-opinion baths," was a phrase not soon to be forgotten.

From the 25th of August, 1863, until relieved from Gen. Halleck's staff—late in December of the same year—the writer had the good fortune of enjoying frequent opportunities of seeing and hearing Mr. Lincoln; and more especially during the dark days from Gen. Pope's disastrous defeats at the second Bull Run and Chantilly until after the enemy, beaten by McClellan at Antietam, had again been driven South. During all this period the President, accompanied by either Major Hay or Mr. Nicolay, spent some hours several evenings in each week at Gen. Halleck's private quarters; and it is certainly not too much to say that the more any candid mind saw of Mr. Lincoln—even if opposed to his political views—the more deeply must it have become impressed by the homely honesty, kindliness, force, shrewdness, originality, humor and self-sacrificing patriotism of that great and good man's character.

A Georgia Account of the Flight and Capture of Davis.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

When the terms of armistice agreed upon by General Sherman and General Johnston were communicated to Mr. Davis, and all hopes of further resistance on this side of the Mississippi thus vanished, he determined to escape to Texas. What were his intentions, after arriving there, are not known to any one, save his confidential advisers.

A strong cavalry escort, consisting of Ferguson's Vaughn's, Duke's and Breckinridge's brigades, were selected to accompany and protect Mr. Davis and his family, and immediate personal friends, in their flight.

The whole party, consisting of Mr. Davis, John H. Reagan, ex Governor Lubbock, of Texas, Aid-de-Camp; Burton N. Harrison, Private Secretary to Mr. Davis; Colonel William Preston Johnston, and the brigade above mentioned, arrived at Abbeville, South Carolina, on the 27th of April, without any particular incident having occurred along the route.

When Mr. Davis arrived at Abbeville, he discovered that there was universal disaffection among his escort, and that they were determined to make no resistance in the event they were attacked, no matter how great or small the attacking force might be.

But little or no effort was made to induce them to follow the fortunes of their leader farther. They all chose to remain behind except six Kentuckians of Duke's brigade, who remained with him.

The following are the names of the soldiers who refused to leave Mr. Davis; they all belonged to the 2d Kentucky cavalry: Lieutenant Baker, privates Sanders, Smith, Heath, Walbert, and Harkness.

Mr. Davis had, several days before leaving Charlotte, sent off his family, consisting of his wife and four little children. They were accompanied by his wife's sister, Miss Howell, of New Orleans, and her brother, Midshipman Howell, Lieutenant Hathaway, and one or two other individuals.

Mr. Davis arrived at Washington, Georgia, on the 4th inst., and found that only eight men of his escort came up with him; and to still further aggravate the case, unpleasant rumors reached him of the probability of an attack upon his family, who were one day yet in advance, by guerrillas. Passing through Washington, he took the Sandersville road, almost due south, but for certain reasons left that village to the right.

At Irwin's cross roads in Washington county, a band of desperadoes made a demonstration upon the carriage and ambulances containing Mr. Davis' family, and again at Dublin, but after hearing who the occupants were, and being assured they could not rob the party without first shedding blood, they desisted and drew off. At Dublin they amounted to at least thirty men, and consisted of deserters from both the Federal and Confederate armies, banded together for the purpose of highway robbery.

Davis had, at midnight on the 8th, overtaken [illegible] family, six miles north of Dublin, and [illegible] intending to make the attack [illegible] passed them unmolested.

Leaving Dublin, or the camp in the woods near that little village, on the morning of the 7th, the whole party traveled leisurely along until they reached the Ocmulgee river, at Abbeville, Wilcox County, on the 9th. But before reaching there, Mr. Davis had again separated from his family, retaining only a few persons with him. He was crossed before him, but coming up on the same night, he was reconciled [illegible] [illegible] were destined to leave as prisoners.

When Gen. Wilson received orders from Washington to take measures to arrest, if possible, Mr. Davis, Lieut. Col. Pritchard, of the 4th Michigan, in command of one hundred and fifty men of his own regiment, and perhaps fifty of the 2d Wisconsin, were dispatched down the Ocmulgee to watch the crossings.

Going directly to Hawkinsville, information was there received through unknown agencies that Mr. Davis would cross, or had crossed, at Abbeville. Going to that ferry, the ferryman at once offered to bet $100,000 that he had set Jeff. Davis and his family over the river. Such indeed was the fact, and from thence to their encampment was a straight smooth road.

Mr. Davis had posted two vedettes respectively on the Hawkinsville and Abbeville Roads, but from utter exhaustion, they slept instead of watching, and were captured or passed by before they were aroused.

As a consequence, Col. Pritchard's advance came up to the very camp, without being observed. The 2d Wisconsin made a detour, and gained the road in advance, while the 4th Michigan came directly up to the camp, whose inmates were all sleeping.

To Colonel Pritchard's gallantry, be it said, he let them slumber until

"—Grey-eyed morn,
With one bright star upon her forehead hung,
Stood blushing in the Orient;
And twittering birds came forth,
To carol out the day."

Then giving the signal, the 4th Wisconsin charged into the camp and captured all its inmates. Col. Johnston and one or two servants, were alone awake at the time. They at first thought they had been attacked by the guerillas, but the truth soon became known, that they had fallen into other hands.

Leaving a guard over Mr. Davis, his family and escort, the remainder of the 4th Michigan, supposing that a large force of Confederate cavalry must be on ahead, went forward to attack them. At a short distance they met the advance of the 2d Wisconsin, and firing at once commenced. Many volleys were exchanged. Mr. Davis assured the men that they were killing one another, and that he had no men out upon that road. After the fighting ceased, it was ascertained that four of the 2d Wisconsin were killed and two wounded, and that of the 4th Michigan two were killed and three were wounded, among them was an officer.

FROM ALABAMA.

Trade in Mobile—Feeding the Hungry—The Crops—McArthur's Men—Coincidence—The Movement for a Return to the Union—Appeals to the President—A Delegation to Washington.

[From the Montgomery Mail, 13.]

—Trade in Mobile is beginning to revive, and already the shops of the tradesmen are unclosed, and the resuming of business is looked upon as a fixed fact. Stores that have been closed for months are opening one by one, some of them by the old, many by new, proprietors. The stir of days is once more heard on the business streets, and the clang of arms is giving place to the bustle of business. Wholesale and jobbing houses are opening with new stocks as fast as those stocks can be obtained, and other stores are being put in proper order for the reception of merchandise.

—The Montgomery mills are daily grinding about four hundred bushels of corn. The meal is distributed to distressed citizens, their families and to the "contrabands." The corn is obtained from the country, and, so far, the supply about equals the capacity of the mills.

—The crops now wear a green and healthy appearance. Cheerful accounts reach us from the neighboring counties, all indicating an early and abundant harvest.

—McArthur's splendid division of veteran troops, commanded by as gallant and kind hearted a commander as ever flashed a sabre beneath the colors of his country, left here day before yesterday for Selma, where they are to be stationed for the present.

The National Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 30.—Subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, reported by Jay Cooke, were 1,051,400. The largest Western subscriptions were 78,300 from the Second National Bank of Chicago; 50,000 from the First National Bank of Wheeling, and 42,550 from New Orleans. The largest Eastern subscriptions were: 50,000 from the First National Bank of Syracuse, and 35,000 from Hanna, Hart & Co., of Pittsburgh. There were 736 individual subscriptions.

Railroad time table

	Depart.	Arrive.
Day Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Night Express	[illegible]	[illegible]
Janesville Accommodation	[illegible]	[illegible]
Woodstock Accom.	[illegible]	[illegible]
GALENA DIVISION.		
Fulton and Cedar Rapids	8:30 a. m.	3:10 p. m.
Fulton and Iowa	10:15 p. m.	6:20 a. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	9:00 a. m.	2:10 p. m.
Freeport and Dunleith	10:30 p. m.	3:30 p. m.
Rockford and Fox River	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Dixon	4:00 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Geneva and Elgin	5:30 p. m.	8:45 a. m.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL.		
Detroit Express	6:00 a. m.	10:00 a. m.
Detroit Express	6:30 p. m.	12:00 p. m.
Detroit Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
(Trains for Cincinnati and Louisville.)		
Morning Express	6:00 a. m.	11:00 p. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:15 a. m.
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN—DETROIT LINE AND NORTHERN INDIANA.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	10:00 p. m.
Evening Express	5:00 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
DETROIT TRAINS.		
Express, via Adrian	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Night Expr's, via Adrian	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.
PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO.		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	8:30 p. m.
Evening Express, daily	5:30 p. m.	7:00 a. m.
Night Express	10:00 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	6:00 a. m.	10:10 p. m.
Cincinnati Express	5:30 p. m.	12:30 p. m.
CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY. (Late Cincinnati and Chicago Air-Line Railway.)		
Day Express	6:00 a. m.	9:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:40 p. m.	9:30 p. m.
Mail and Express	[illegible]	9:10 p. m.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL.		
Day Passenger	6:00 a. m.	10:35 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:15 p. m.	6:00 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	4:45 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Hyde Park Train	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.		
Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	11:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:15 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.		
Day Express	9:00 a. m.	8:00 p. m.
Night Express	9:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.		
Day Express and Mail	9:10 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	6:30 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	9:30 a. m.
CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.		
St. Paul Express	9:00 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Express	5:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.
Waukegan Accommodat'n	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Night Accommodation	11:35 p. m.	5:30 a. m.
Evanston	2:00 p. m.	11:00 a. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

City Notices.

PROCLAMATION CONCERNING DOGS. This is to notify all persons that every dog found running at large on and after the 1st day of June, 1865, and until further notice, will be destroyed, unless securely muzzled, in accordance with the Ordinance in such case made and provided. Given under my hand at Chicago, Ill., this 31st day of May, A. D. 1865. J. B. RICE, Mayor. Attest: A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

OAK LUMBER, TIMBER AND PILES, AND PINE LUMBER WANTED. OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, CHICAGO, May 29th, 1865. Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 11 A. M. FRIDAY, June 2d, for sound White Oak (or Burr Oak) and Pine Lumber, according to the following list of dimensions and quantities. All to be delivered at the City Bridewell Dock except the Piles and Timber, which may be delivered at either dock or at either railway depot in this city. All the lumber must be of the best quality, free from all defects, such as wind shakes, bad knots or worm eaten spots. No inferior lumber will be received. OAK LUMBER. [illegible] OAK TIMBER. [illegible] PINE LUMBER. [illegible] The bids must be sealed and accompanied with the usual $100 bond guaranteeing the execution of a contract in accordance with the bid, if accepted, and directed to the Board of Public Works, endorsed "Proposals for Lumber." Proposals will be received for the whole or part of the lumber wanted. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids, and the lumber will be accepted unless the bidder gives evidence satisfactory to the Board that he is competent, reliable and responsible. J. G. GINDELE, FRED LETZ, O. J. ROSE, Board of Public Works.

Educational.

RACINE COLLEGE. A COLLEGE AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, RACINE, WISCONSIN. Rev. JAMES DE KOVEN, D. D., Rector. The Summer Term will begin June 2nd, to continue until October 1865. For admission apply to the Rector of Racine College, Racine.

Banking and Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK [illegible]

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK. [illegible] ALFRED A. POST, Cashier.

Legal.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Pursuant to a decree of the Superior Court of Chicago, in the case of Henry T. Helm et al vs. Yerkes W. Wadsworth, et al. Public notice is hereby given that the undersigned assignees of the late firm of Wadsworth & Wells, of Chicago, will on the 20th day of June, A. D. 1865, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., and continuing from day to day until all are sold, sell to the highest and best bidder for cash, all of the remaining assets of said firm, held by them by virtue of an assignment dated the 24th day of October, A. D. 1861, consisting of uncollected notes, accounts, judgments, claims, etc., also divers parcels of real estate, situated in this and the adjoining States of Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Michigan. Said sale to be made at the office of the assignees, 17 Cobbs Block, Dearborn street. JOHN F. ROBINSON, JOHN B. TURNER, HENRY T. HELM, Assignees.

SALE OF STARK, MERCER, AND MARSHALL COUNTY BONDS.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of an agreement [illegible] between the Bishop Hill Colony, of the one part, and James L. Little & Co., of the other part, we shall proceed on THURSDAY, the 15th day of June, 1865, at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, at the hour of 11 o'clock a. m. to offer for sale, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the following described Stark County Bonds, with coupons for interest attached, to-wit: Bond No. 28, of Stark County, for $1,000. Bond No. 25, of Mercer County, for $1,000. Bonds No. 78, 79 and 80, of Marshall County, for $1,000 each. Or so many of said Bonds as May be required to be sold in order to produce a sum sufficient to discharge a note of the said Bishop Hill Colony to the said James L. Little & Co. for $3,375.12, dated Jan. 1st, 1865, at four months after date, with interest from date at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, and the expense attending the said sale. Chicago, May 16, 1865. WALLER, STEARNS & COPELAND, Att'ys for Jas. L. Little & Co.

Drugs and Chemicals.

J. H. REED & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, 93 Lake-st., Chicago, Illinois. ALSO, DEAL LARGELY IN PAINTS, OILS, WINDOW GLASS, GLASSWARE, BURNING OILS, KEROSENE, SOAPMAKERS' STOCK, MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, &c. Which we offer at prices favorable to Western Merchants and Manufacturers. J. H. REED, 174 Pearl street, N. Y. H. A. HURLBUT, Chicago.

Petroleum Roofing Varnish

PROF. BOYNTON'S PETROLEUM ROOFING VARNISH. Warranted the Best Preparation. For covering and rendering water-proof tin and felt roofs, old or new, boat bottoms, iron work, or any surface requiring protection from water. For sale by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake street.

CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY. April 28, 1865. The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the Office of the Company in the City of Chicago, on Thursday, the 1st day of June, 1865, At 11 o'clock A. M. JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO & ROCK ISLAND R. R. CO.—New York, April 25th, 1865. The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Thirteen Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois, on Friday, the 2d day of June next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock a. m. and closed at 12 o'clock m. C. W. DURANT, President. F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES AND MULES. ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, LOUISVILLE, KY., May [illegible], 1865. I will sell at public auction, at the Government Corrals, on the old Oakland Race Course, near Louisville, Ky., from 300 to 500 CONDEMNED HORSES and MULES. Sale to commence at 10 A. M. on FRIDAY, June 2d, and to continue from day to day until all are sold. Terms cash, and the property to be removed the same day at the purchaser's expense. JOHN F. ALLEN, Capt. and A. Q. M.

THE SOUR APPLE TREE, OR, JEFF. DAVIS' LAST DITCH. A Ballad with Piano Accompaniment, by J. W. Turner. [illegible] Sold by LYON & HEALY, and all music dealers. Sent post-paid by OLIVER DITSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of E. L. Pomeroy & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All unsettled business of the firm will be adjusted by Howe & Robbins, 145 South Water street, who are authorized to use the firm name. E. L. POMEROY, SAML. HOWE, E. V. ROBBINS. Chicago, May 22, 1865.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Co-partnership heretofore existing between GOUGH & CLARK, Silver Platers and Dealers in Silver Ware, Watches and Jewelry, 149 Dearborn street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore by Mr. Clark, and all accounts of the firm will be settled by him. THOS. GOUGH, JONATHAN CLARK. May 27, 1865.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.—State of Illinois, County of Cook—ss. City Collector's Office, Court House, Room 5, CHICAGO, May 29th, 1865. Public notice is hereby given that the warrants [illegible] for the curbing, filling and paving with Wooden Block Pavement, North Wells street, from the north line of Madison street to the south line of [illegible] street, has been delivered to me for collection. All persons interested in said assessment are requested to make immediate payment at my office. [illegible] A. H. HEALD, City Collector.

J. K. WHITE & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF COAL, CLEVELAND, O. Correspondence solicited.

FENCE WIRE. 200 bdls. extra quality Fence Wire, No. 7, 8 and 9. Just received and for sale at REDUCED PRICES, by WM. BLAIR & CO., 176 Lake st.

DR. BIGELOW, A PHYSICIAN OF HIGH STANDING FOR Special and Secret Diseases, AND A GRADUATE OF SEVERAL COLLEGES, 179 South Clark st., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dr. Bigelow is an educated Physician, has the highest testimonials of his ability and success from his patients, and also from other physicians in Chicago, without going to the other end of the world to try and find somebody, that nobody knows anything about, to endorse him. Thousands of sufferers will bear witness to the testimony of these facts, and we very cordially, to all who need assistance in this department of medical science, that if they would avoid being tampered with and injured by ignorant pretenders, besides being compelled to pay unnecessarily large fees for worthless medical advice, let them avail themselves of the skill of a gentleman every way competent to secure a speedy and effective cure.

Doctor Bigelow is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to him and not suffer that horrible disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made PRIVATE DISEASES and NERVOUS DEBILITY his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in this city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession both here and abroad, as being the most skilled specialist here, and a thorough master of all Sexual Diseases. If all others fail, don't despair, give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential. Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Illinois. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 A. M.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly free of charge.

The following are some of the many Editorial notices given in favor of the Doctor, by the Editors of Chicago Daily and Weekly papers:

AID FOR THE AFFLICTED.—What tongue can tell what pen portray the miseries suffered by those unfortunates who, in some unguarded moment, have placed themselves in the way of temptation which they were unable to resist, and have fallen an easy prey to the tempter? The bodily anguish is small compared with the mental agony arising from the dread of exposure, and the loss of good name among those whose opinion is valued more than life itself. Afraid to take steps to at once remove the disease lest discovery should ensue, that which was at first but trifling soon becomes intense, spreading rapidly, and inoculating the whole system with a deadly virus. It is to the relief of this class that Dr. Bigelow—No. 179 Clark street—is specially devoting his energies. He aims not to deal with those children of vice whose avocation it is to play the tempter, and who often fall into the pit they have digged for others. Those who have once fallen from the norma path of rectitude meet with his earnest sympathy, and for their relief all the resources of the medical art are called into requisition. Treated with that tenderness and delicacy which their heightened delicacy so much demands, and which, by the moral action thus inspired, forms so essential an aid to their physical recovery. None need fear but that at his hands they will receive all the attention required in their case, or that they will fail to be treated on the best improved methods developed by modern research into the physiological structure of the genital organs and their sympathetic connection with the other portions of the animal economy and with the articles of the materia medica, the immense and endlessly varied resources of which are, in his hands, an open book.—*Chicago Merchant's Circular, Oct. 1864.*

A PRESSING WANT SUPPLIED.—A large class of unfortunates are to be found in every large city who have been made the victims of designing men and women, and having once strayed from the path of virtue, have contracted diseases of a painful nature for the cure of which they are afraid to consult their family physician, and thus suffer on for months or perhaps years, the disease constantly increasing in virulence till the grasshopper becomes a burden and death is prayed for as the only means of relief. If such persons do muster up sufficient courage to visit some one for the sake of consultation, they usually fall into the hands of advertising quacks, who are possessed of more assurance than learning, and marked for their rapacity rather than their honesty. In the hands of these harpies the poor victim is drugged to death, and what with the effects of the so-called medicine, and the inevitable progress of the disease the last faint ray of hope departs, reason is unseated the body is a mere wreck and the sufferer finds himself impoverished in pocket, ruined in body and mind, and sinks to the grave amidst the deepest horrors that man can conceive.

It is to this class that Dr. Bigelow, No. 179 Clark street, is calculated to be of special service. Convinced in early life that a wider field of real usefulness to suffering humanity was here opened, than that [illegible] of the learned professions [illegible] experience and personal study, under the best teachers of the world, an intimate and thorough knowledge of private and chronic diseases, in all their multitudinous manifestations, and the ability to cope with them triumphantly in all stages, phases and degrees of virulence. How well he succeeded in this endeavor his practice in Chicago will best tell. During the but little more than two years that Dr. Bigelow has been among us he has gained hosts of friends and cured thousands of patients. His practice is daily increasing, and those who have once experienced his skill fail not to speak of it to their afflicted friends. It is pleasant to be able to record the presence of a man in this community who is reliable, skillful and safe. His advent here supplied a want long felt and often deplored. While others have visited the city, and after a few short weeks of putting have left for parts unknown, Dr. Bigelow, at his office, corner of Monroe and Clark streets, has witnessed an increase of business each month since his arrival.—*Chicago Times.*

RELIEF FOR THE AFFLICTED.—The attention of our readers is requested to the card of Dr. Bigelow, which will be found in another column. The Doctor has achieved an enviable reputation in this city—a legitimate consequence of the high professional skill displayed in his practice. The reputation of Dr. Bigelow is not founded on diplomas or certificates from European, Asiatic or African colleges; he has graduated with honor at a well known institution on this continent. Neither does he quote newspapers out of existence to prove his ability. His praises are not in the journals, but in the mouths of his patients; they are not a thousand miles off, but are sounded at our doors; they are not dated a dozen years ago, but now. Gentlemen in this city, of the highest respectability, and members of the medical faculty now practicing in Chicago, are willing and ready to attest his skill; they are his references. He asks not that his character and practice should be investigated in New Orleans, Cincinnati or New York, but here—where the conclusions of personal identity can readily be applied and the veracity of a statement be fairly and quickly tested.

—Dr. Bigelow has the largest medical practice in this city; he gives so much satisfaction, that his patients recommend all their friends to him for treatment. He is, without doubt, the best qualified medical man in the city, of those treating special diseases and, having studied them thoroughly, receiving instructions from the ablest and best preceptors, appropriated and verified the knowledge thus gained by an extensive practice, we are justified in asserting his superiority. He guarantees a cure in all cases of which he undertakes the treatment, and leaves no taint or poison in the system to give trouble in after years. Those who wish to be treated confidentially, skillfully, successfully and politely, should apply at once to Dr. Bigelow, at his rooms, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.—*Chicago Eve. Journal, Oct. 18th, 1863.*

—Dr. C. Bigelow, Specialist, Office, No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe.

To-day we call the attention of the public to Dr. Bigelow, now permanently located in this city, who for the past ten years, has, with unprecedented success, treated all cases of the genital organs, syphilis, [illegible], and every species of disease entailed on men, either hereditary, by misfortune, or through carelessness. He has treated more difficult cases than any other Specialist in this city.

He is a regularly educated physician, and has made private diseases the study of a life-time.

Do not expose yourself to imposition from others, but call and see him. He will tell you the nature of your disease, and how soon he can effect a cure. Do not hesitate to call. A friendly, confidential chat that will cost you nothing, and may save you a life of suffering.

Remember the number, 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe. See advertisement in another column.—*Post, Dec. 1864.*

DR. BIGELOW.—There are certain classes of disease of a private nature that require great skill and a thorough comprehension of all their characteristics to enable the physician to successfully grapple with the disease in its various forms, arising probably from neglect in the first instance, or from bad treatment.

We have always been of opinion that there are no forms of disease that require so much care as these, and nothing so frightful in its consequences as bad or ignorant treatment; and yet, strange to say, there is no class of quacks so numerous as those pretending to cure these diseases. One of these is an extensive advertiser in Chicago, who refers to every paper in Chicago except the *Chicago Merchants' Circular*, for reasons best known to himself, we suppose, because we decline lending our columns to quackery.

Dr. Bigelow is an educated Physician, thoroughly competent, well recommended by prominent men, and resident physicians in our own city, and gentlemen patients who have been treated by him. We therefore unhesitatingly say to all who need medical aid of this kind, send to Dr. Bigelow, or call at his rooms, 179 South Clark street, or to his P. O. Box 154, Chicago, Illinois.—[Merchants' Weekly Circular, Chicago.

DR. BIGELOW, of Chicago, has a card in another column of our paper to which we call special attention as important to those afflicted with the diseases which he offers to cure. The Doctor is not a quack, but a well educated and scientific physician, who fully understands and always cures the diseases he advertises to treat. The Doctor's reputation, now well established, is such as to warrant us in speaking well of him. He is withal, a high toned and gentlemanly practitioner, which is none too high praise. Read his card.—[Bradford Independent, Wisconsin.

THE Emancipation Proclamation BEFORE THE CABINET. THIS CELEBRATED PAINTING, BY CARPENTER, Covering over 150 Square Feet of Canvas, AND CONTAINING FULL LENGTH, LIFE SIZE PORTRAITS Of our lamented President, Secretaries Seward, Chase, Stanton, Welles and Smith, and Postmaster Gen. Blair and Attorney Gen. Bates, As they appeared at the first reading of the Emancipation Proclamation, with an accurate representation of THE OLD CABINET COUNCIL CHAMBER IN THE WHITE HOUSE, Will be Exhibited in this City, For the Benefit of the Northwestern Sanitary Fair, DURING ITS WHOLE TERM.

By invitation of Mr. Lincoln, the artist, Mr. Carpenter, of New York, occupied the state dining-rooms of the "White House" during the painting of the picture, which consumed about six months.

THE "WASHINGTON CHRONICLE" SAYS: "We understand it is the intention of the present proprietor to have this truly great painting removed from its present position in the rotunda of the Capitol, and placed upon exhibition in the principal cities before taking it to Chicago, where it is engaged for exhibition at the Sanitary Fair to take place in that city in June. We counsel all, old and young, to fail not in seeing a painting which gives a perfect representation of so great an event in the history of our country that will never be forgotten."

THE "NEW YORK TRIBUNE" SAYS: "It is by all odds next to Trumbull's picture of 'The Declaration of Independence,'—a picture worth all the rest in the Capitol put together—the best work of this class that has been painted in America."

This great picture, which marks an epoch in historical art, should be seen by every patriot and lover of freedom. It is now on the way to this city, and will be ready for exhibition at the opening of the Fair, in the Picture Gallery of the last Fair, in McVicker's Theater Building.

THE NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY OF OHIO will, during the present season, run their well-known Line of First-Class Screw Steamers Regularly between Chicago and Ogdensburg, Oswego and Cape Vincent, carrying persons and property with PROMPTNESS AND DISPATCH. This Line connects at Ogdensburg with the Railroads for Boston and all points in New England; at Cape Vincent with the Railroads between Cape Vincent and New York; and at Oswego with a line of first class Canal Boats between Oswego, Troy, Albany and New York, forming a daily line between Boston, New York, Ogdensburg, Cape Vincent, Oswego and Cleveland, Toledo and Detroit, and a TRI-WEEKLY LINE TO AND FROM CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE. Through Freight subject to but one transhipment. AGENTS. J. MYERS, No. 3 Astor House, New York. O. NEPEO, No. 71 Pearl street, New York. JOHN HOCKING, No. 7 State street, Boston. GEO. A. EDDY, Ogdensburg. A. F. SMITH, Cape Vincent. CHAS. ALLISON, Oswego. FELTON, FRENCH & CO., Cleveland. WALKER & HAYES, Toledo. E. B. MATHEWS, Detroit. G. J. HALE, Milwaukee. N. J. HOWE, Chicago. JOHN H. GREEN, Passenger Agent, Chicago.

Colgate's Honey Soap. This celebrated Toilet Soap, in such universal demand, is made from the choicest materials, is mild and emollient in its nature, fragrantly scented, and extremely beneficial in its action upon the skin. For sale by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

ROBACK'S BITTERS. R O B A C K S B i t t e r s. The rapidly increasing popularity of Roback's unrivalled Bitters, is the most convincing proof of their merits, and the best expression of public opinion in their favor. This very excellent medicine has become widely known as one of the best remedies for Dyspepsia and other stomach diseases that has ever been offered to the public. These Bitters are composed of materials which from the extensive experience of the inventor, have been found to prove the most efficacious in removing Biliousness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Derangements of the Liver, and all diseases arising from an excess of bile upon the stomach. I have closely examined the materials used in the manufacture of Roback's well known Stomach Bitters, and I find they consist entirely of vegetable matter. The properties of the Bitter ingredients are well adapted for relieving disorders of the stomach and digestive organs when taken as a medicine. JOHN MUELLER, M. D. DR. C. W. ROBACK, [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

[illegible] P. GALE, 255 Randolph Street, near the bridge, Northeast corner of Randolph and Market streets, is the cheapest store in Chicago. [illegible] Ale, Norton's Canadian Whisky, Old Cognac Brandy, 21 years old, warranted, for family or medicinal purposes, Jamaica Rum nine years old, Old Rye six years old, Madeira, seven years old, (Cigars pure,) Caldwell's Premium Cough Syrup for Loss of Voice, &c., &c.

REMOVAL. JOHN ALSTON, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in French and American WINDOW GLASS, Linseed Oil, White Lead, Zinc White, and Paints in General. Painters' Materials, Plate Glass and Looking Glass Plates, Removed to 127 South Water Street, Chicago, Between Clark and Dearborn.

PUBLIC SALE. VALUABLE STOCK To be Sold. STATE OF KENTUCKY, FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT. L. P. Fisher, Plaintiff, vs. Chas. S. Waller, &c., Defendants.—In Equity. By virtue of the judgment of the Circuit Court of the county of Franklin, State of Kentucky, I will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION at the Court House Door in the City of Frankfort, Ky. ON THE Fourth Monday in June, 1865, Being the first day of the Circuit Court, 100 Shares of Stock in the Iowa Land Company, represented by Certificate No. 58. 100 Shares of Stock in the Chicago, Iowa & Nebraska Railroad Company, represented by Certificate No. 23. Also, 2 1-2 Shares of LaCrescent Stock, represented by Certificates Nos. 18 and 74 of Share No. 10, Certificates Nos. 25 and 26 of Share No. 2, Certificates Nos. 29, 30, 31 and 32 of Share No. 5, and Certificates Nos. 114 and 115 of Share No. 6. The sale will be to the highest and best bidder, on a credit of six months—the purchaser or purchasers executing bond with approved security resident of the State of Kentucky; said bond or bonds to bear interest from date, and to have the force and effect of replevin bonds. G. W. GWIN, Com'r.

W. T. SHUFELDT, KRAEFFT & Co. SUCCESSORS TO A. F. CROSKEY. DISTILLERS OF Alcohol, Pure Spirits, Whiskies and COLUMBIAN GIN. Office 31 South Water Street, Chicago, Ill.

JOHN HANKS' Original Lincoln Cabin, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE SANITARY FAIR. Will be on exhibition during the Fair, northeast corner of Randolph street and Wabash avenue. Gov. Oglesby and others certify to its identity. John Hanks, Mr. Lincoln's companion in the rail-splitting business, and Dennis F. Hanks, who gave Mr. L. his first lessons in penmanship, will be in the cabin, and answer such questions as may be propounded. Tickets, 25c; children, 15c.

Dockage To Rent. Four hundred feet of Dock on the South Branch, suitable for Lumber, Coal, &c. Inquire of STEWART, SANGER & HOLIHAN, 21 Lasalle street.

THOROUGH-BRED STALION FRANCE. This beautiful son of imported [illegible] will make the ensuing season at Dwight, on the farm of Jas. McPherson. For pedigree, description, &c., see bills, which will be furnished by the subscriber, or John Calvin Simpson, Secretary of the Driving Park Association. The Rates of tame pasturage, with water and shade [illegible] Mares delivered at the Pittsburg and Fort Wayne Cattle Yards will be carefully sent to the farm.

STEAM TO VERA CRUZ via HAVANA.—The American and Mexican Mail Steamship Company will dispatch their new and elegant side wheel steamers from New York, commencing June 15th, as follows: MANHATTAN, Capt. A. W. Turner, on the 15th of each month. VERA CRUZ, Capt. E. M. Gregory, on the 1st of each month. For particulars inquire of CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Agent, 38 Broadway, New York.

JUST PUBLISHED.—The Life, Crime and Capture of J. Wilkes Booth, With Illustrations. Sent free by mail with our circular for 25 cents. F. H. SMITH, 197 Broadway, New York.

BEADS! BEADS! BEADS! AND FANCY GOODS. H. P. BROWN Importer, No. 186 Pearl street, N. Y.

NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of THE CHICAGO SOUTH BRANCH DOCK COMPANY, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of other business, will take place at the Company's Office, Room No. 4, Cobb's Building, 122½ Dearborn street, on Wednesday, JUNE 7th, 1865. A. J. KNISELY.

ON CONSIGNMENT. 800 Barrels (Oswego) Water Lime. 500,000 Flour Barrel Staves, with Circled Headings. For sale low, by MAGILL & LATHAM.

Stop that Cough. DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, Will cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Breast, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all diseases of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. The most perfect, pleasant and efficacious remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the THROAT, CHEST and LUNGS, is Dr. Carter's Cough Balsam. This medicine IMMEDIATELY STOPS THE COUGH, produces free and easy expectoration, removes all mucous and foul matter from the air passages, gives ease in difficult breathing, allays the irritation of the Lungs, and effects a SPEEDY CURE by soothing and HEALING all the Pulmonary organs.

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM is purely vegetable in its ingredients, and perfectly harmless in all its qualities, and is mild and pleasant as the most delicate cordial. It has been in general use for the last TEN YEARS. Millions of bottles have been sold, and Physicians, Druggists, and ALL WHO HAVE USED IT unite in saying that it is the MOST SPEEDY and EFFICACIOUS REMEDY they have ever used.

WINTER COUGH. The harsh dry winter cough which affects OLD PEOPLE and INVALIDS in a LOW STATE OF HEALTH, can be EFFECTUALLY CURED by the use of DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM. It warms, moistens and stimulates the whole breathing apparatus, and imparts new life to the enfeebled system. Immediate attention should be given to Coughs, Colds and Diseases of the Lungs. Reader, have you a Cough, Cold or any disease of the Lungs? Do not neglect it. Delay is dangerous. MILLIONS DIE annually by neglecting a COMMON COLD. Coughs and Colds, if not cured in their early stage, lead to CONSUMPTION, and then, perhaps, to a SPEEDY DEATH. Be advised in time, and procure at once that celebrated remedy,

DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, Which never fails to cure Coughs and Colds in a few days, and has cured thousands upon thousands of cases of CONSUMPTION after Physicians and all other remedies had failed, and the patient given up to die. This BALSAM is the most perfect and infallible remedy for all diseases of the Lungs known to the civilized world. Ask for DR. CARTER'S COUGH BALSAM, and take nothing else. Price—Trial bottles, 25 cents per bottle; large bottles, $1.50 per bottle. Sold at DR. E. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut streets, St. Louis, Mo., and at 49 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

The Most Important Medical Discovery of the Nineteenth Century is DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE. This Celebrated Remedy is a Speedy, Safe and Radical cure for SYPHILIS in the Primary, Secondary and Tertiary Stages. From time immemorial there has existed in all large cities a contagious SEXUAL DISEASE, called SYPHILIS, which depends upon a special cause, that of a distinct VIRUS, which is capable of transmission by inoculation.

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE, is the only medicine ever discovered that WILL CURE SYPHILITIC and VENEREAL DISEASES in all their varied and complicated forms, and thoroughly eradicate the SYPHILITIC POISON or VIRUS from the system. This destructive disease, formerly considered incurable, which has baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, and caused MILLIONS to be conveyed to PREMATURE GRAVES, or to drag out a miserable existence what time life lasted, can now be as SPEEDILY and EFFECTUALLY CURED by

DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE (The only sure remedy) as any other SIMPLE FORM of disease. It has CURED ITS THOUSANDS and NEVER FAILED IN ONE. SYPHILIS is characterized by three distinct STAGES, Primary, Secondary and Tertiary. The symptoms of each stage is described below, and the prices given per PACKAGE, so that persons at a distance can order the medicine, required to cure the particular stage of the disease with which they suffer.

The First or Primary Stage of Syphilis is when the Chancres or Ulcers first appear. The patient should immediately procure a package of DR. MARKS' SYPHILITIC CURE, which consists of one bottle "Syphilitic Cure," one box Pills, one bottle Syphilitic Wash, Caustic, Brush, Sponge, Soap and Lint. These are used to cure the first stage. Price per package, $12.50.

The Second Stage of Syphilis is when the disease has been CONSTITUTIONAL and is known by these symptoms: Ulceration of the mouth, throat, glands, skin, head, mucous membranes, and eyes and lips, and [illegible] eruptions on the skin, scrofula. The Syphilitic Cure, Pills and Throat Wash will cure the secondary stage. If the throat is not ulcerated, the Throat Wash can be omitted. Price per package, $10.50 including Throat wash; if omitted, $9 per package.

The Third or Tertiary Stage of Syphilis is known by these symptoms: Nodes, or hard and painful tumors on the bones; enlargement of the joints, or contractions, hard pains in the bones and joints, caries or decay of the bones, syphilitic inflammation, alteration of the pus, &c. The "Syphilitic Cure" and Pills will cure the third stage. Price per package, $9.00. Price of "Syphilitic Cure," $5 per bottle; Pills $3 per box; Syphilitic Wash, $1.50 per bottle; Throat Wash, $1.50 per bottle.

Advice to the Afflicted. Reader, have you SYPHILIS in the PRIMARY STAGES? Do not neglect it. Your HEALTH, HAPPINESS and LIFE are PERILED by this DESTRUCTIVE DISEASE. Strive to DESTROY IT, if possible, while in the first stage. Procure at once

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure, which NEVER FAILS TO CURE Primary Syphilis in a few days. If used soon after the ulcers appear, it will EFFECTUALLY DESTROY the virus, and it will not pass from the PRIMARY to the SECONDARY STAGE. This medicine is a PERFECT ANTIDOTE to SYPHILIS, the same as quinine is to ague, and if used in the FIRST STAGE it effectually ANNIHILATES THE DISEASE, so that it never reappears any more. [illegible] transmitted it to your CHILDREN [illegible] Syphilitic Cure and Pills, and CURE YOURSELF and CHILDREN. They will make YOU and YOUR CHILDREN PURE and HEALTHY.

Dr. Mark's Syphilitic Cure and Pills Will cure CONSTITUTIONAL SYPHILIS in the Second and Tertiary Stages. Persons who suspect from any cause, either hereditary, from contagion, or bad treatment, the existence of any latent syphilitic virus remaining in the system, should at once use the Syphilitic Cure and Pills, which is a perfect cure for Syphilis. These medicines will cure all cases, no matter how long standing, how deeply seated in the system, or how bad. They will annihilate and destroy every particle of Syphilitic Virus in the system, and restore the patient to a perfect state of health and purity. A warning voice is now heralded to all the afflicted in the land to come in, or send for the medicine, and be cured before it is too late.

To Rheumatic Sufferers. N. B.—Those suffering with that painful disease Rheumatism will be pleased to learn that a Radical Remedy Cure has at last been discovered. DR. MARK'S SYPHILITIC CURE AND PILLS are the great rational remedies. They remove the cause, and thus Cure in a rational manner. Persons who have the worst cases of Rheumatism, and are the old sufferers, are invited to try them. In support of what we have said we wager FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS That these medicines will cure more cases of Rheumatism, from any cause, than all other so-called remedies put together, in the United States. We challenge a test. A treatise on Syphilitic Disease, giving plain directions for treatment accompanies each package of medicine. The medicine will be sent by express to all parts of the country on receipt of the money, and 25 cents additional to pay for packing the same. Sold by Druggists. Sold by DR. EASTERLY & CO.'S Family Medicine Store, corner of Third and Chestnut sts., St. Louis, Mo., and at 49 Madison street, Chicago, Ill.

THE GREAT NEW ENGLAND REMEDY. DR. J. W. POLAND'S White Pine Compound Is now offered to the afflicted, throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of eleven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues. THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND Cures Sore Throat, Coughs, Diptheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints. For PILES and SCURVY, it will be found very valuable. Give it a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. BURNHAM & VAN SCHAAK, Ill. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, General Agents for the West.

Gift Enterprise. 250,000 WATCHES, CHAINS, DIAMOND RINGS, &c., WORTH OVER ONE MILLION DOLLARS! All to be sold for One Dollar each Without regard to value. Not to be paid for until you know what you are to receive. During the month ending March 31, 1865, T. & H. Gaughan & Co. have had the honor of serving their patrons, Six Hundred and Ninety Gold and Silver Watches, at the price of ONE DOLLAR each. SPLENDID LIST OF ARTICLES! All to be sold for $1 each. [illegible] Messrs. T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York, extensive MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS, [illegible] T. & H. GAUGHAN & CO., 116 Broadway, New York.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU FOR Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation, or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Disease of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, FOR Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion. The constitution once affected by Organic Weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which Helmbold's Extract Buchu invariably does. If no treatment be submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, In affections peculiar to females, is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, irregularities, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, Leucorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU, AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH [illegible]

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU. [illegible]

Physicians, Please Notice. We make no secret of ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cubebs and Juniper Berries, [illegible]

PRICE: One Dollar per Bottle, or Six Bottles for Five Dollars. Delivered to any address, [illegible]

[illegible] HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, —OR— HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, 104 South Tenth Street, Below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Dr. James, Formerly of James' Lock Hospital, Custom House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850, now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, specialist in the treatment of old chronic, mercurial, syphilitic, and all private disorders of a contagious venereal character; cures them without mercury, iodide potassa, arsenic, or any poison; but with the use of a neutralizer, a positive cure for that much to be dreaded poison. Syphilis in all its forms, Spermatorrhea, seminal involuntary emissions, brought on by self-abuse, sexual excess, &c., causing loss of memory, confusion, depression, impotency, and oftentimes insanity, with other deplorable train of symptoms, treated and radically cured with an infallible method, saving time and expense. All kinds of diseases of the genital or sexual organs, and of a private nature radically cured.

Dr. James practiced fifteen years in New Orleans, and for the last three years in Chicago, and is recommended by the Press and Medical Faculty of the South and some of the most eminent Physicians in the United States. For more particulars you are referred to a book, which will soon be issued by Dr. James, on the Venereal, etc.

Dr. James' office and parlors are 86 Randolph street, (upstairs) Ten separate rooms. All consultations confidential. Office hours from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.

Good News at Last. [illegible]

All Private Diseases Cured without Mercury. Dr. Whittier is regularly educated and legitimately qualified, and has experience in all forms of disease, a knowledge quite indispensable in the treatment of the venereal disease in all its varied and complicated forms, and has for years made the treatment of private diseases his business and study. [illegible] Dr. Whittier cures the very worst kind of rupture in a few weeks. P. O. Box 2294. Office and Consultation Rooms, 161 South Clark street, Chicago. You can see the Doctor every day from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

Dr. Acton, Consulting Physician, Room 3 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington streets, opposite Court House, Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Ship Chandlers. GEORGE F. FOSTER, 87 South Water street, Chicago, Ill. Ship Chandler and Sail Maker and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope, CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS, Pumps, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Paints, Oils, &c. Old Canvass and Hoisting Machines for Stores. FLAGS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Medicinal. STRENGTH TO THE WEAK! Youth to the Aged! BIOKRENE, —OR— Life Rejuvenator! This preparation is unequalled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions. [illegible] INVALUABLE BLESSING, Especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of servility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency of any human organ, this superb medicine will remove the effect at once and forever. BIOKRENE CURES Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. IT HAS A MOST DELIGHTFUL, DESIRABLE AND NOVEL EFFECT UPON THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous debilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation. Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, Will find a speedy and permanent cure in the BIOKRENE! The FEEBLE, the LANGUID, the DESPAIRING, the OLD should give this Valuable Discovery A trial; it will be found totally different from all other articles for the same purpose. TO FEMALES: This preparation is invaluable in nervous weaknesses of all kinds, as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence. It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever. One dollar per bottle, or six bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally. Sent by express anywhere by addressing HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Prop's, 81 Cedar Street, New York. Trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, 23 Lake street, Chicago.

Business Cards. B. KIMBALL & CO., [illegible]

PENINSULA MINING COMPANY OF MISSOURI. Capital - - $1,000,000, 200,000 SHARES—$5 EACH. Chartered under a Special Act of the Missouri Legislature, Passed Feb. 10, 1865. [illegible]

Great Popular Loan of the People [illegible] JAY COOKE, SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, No. 114 South Third street, PHILADELPHIA. May 15, 1865. SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Chicago, Second National Bank of Chicago, Third National Bank of Chicago, Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Fifth National Bank of Chicago, Commercial National Bank of Chicago, Manufacturers' National Bank of Chicago, Mechanics' National Bank of Chicago, Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, Northwestern National Bank of Chicago, Union National Bank of Chicago. 7-30's also for sale by PRESTON, WILLARD & KEAN, BANKERS, 49 South Clark st., Chicago.

FOWLE'S PILE AND HUMOR CURE [illegible]

